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**Tuesday, July 18, 1967
Asadha 27, 1889 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Second Session)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

12497

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, July 18, 1967/Asadha 27, 1888
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Exhibition abroad of Old Indian
Paintings and Pieces of Art

+

*1991. Shri Bibhut Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Air-India have preserved many old Indian paintings and pieces of art;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these paintings and pieces of art were flown to Auckland for the Auckland Festival 1967 Art Exhibition along with some many prominent Indian artists; and

(c) if so, their impact on the people there?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Shrimati Jahanara Jaipal Singh): (a) Air-India have in their possession 10 miniatures and 400 modern paintings.

(b) 24 contemporary paintings and 6 miniatures were flown by Air-India to Auckland for the Auckland Festival 1967 Art Exhibition, but no artist was sent by Air-India to Auckland with the paintings.

(c) The paintings were highly acclaimed and were a source of considerable publicity to India generally, and Air-India in particular.

12498

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार कोई ऐसी योजना बना रही है कि भारत सरकार के पुरातत्व विभाग के पास बहुत से पेंटिंग्स हैं और पुराने कला-कौशल की चीजें हैं, विभिन्न प्रदेशों के पास भी हैं और बहुत से व्यक्ति गत लोगों के पास हैं तो सब को इकट्ठा कर के या उन की फोटो लेकर के भारत सरकार विदेशों में इस तरह प्रदर्शन करे ताकि लोगों को मालूम हो कि किस हद तक हमारी कला प्राचीन थी, उस के लिए सरकार कोई योजना बना रही है ?

पर्यटन तथा जनसंघिक उद्योग मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : ऐसी योजना तो एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री में होगी। एयर इंडिया के सामने तो कोई ऐसी योजना नहीं है कि सारे एकत्रित कर के दिखावाये जाये। एयर इंडिया के सामने पास तो अपनी पेंटिंग्स हैं, जो वह समय समय पर बाहर ले जाते हैं।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं समझता हूँ कि जो एयर इंडिया की पेंटिंग्स आप के पास हैं उस को वह बाहर दिखाते हैं तो उस से हिन्दुस्तान का चित्र प्रचुरा रह जाता है तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि एयर इंडिया यदि विदेशों में इस तरह की चीजों को दिखा रहा है तो एयर इंडिया समय कम से सभी चीजों को इकट्ठा कर के दिखाये तो उस से पता चलेगा कि हिन्दुस्तान का चाहे कितना प्राचीन बड़ा हुआ है। तो क्या कोई इस तरह की योजना एयर इंडिया की तरफ से बनायी जा रही है ताकि हमारा जो धाट है वह दुनिया में जाने सके ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : यह प्रश्न सुझाव है और इस के ऊपर विचार किया जायगा।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : मेरी समझ में बात नहीं आती है कि कुछ आर्ट्स एजुकेशन के हाथ में हैं और कुछ एयर इंडिया के हाथ में हैं, तो वह जो आर्ट्स, पुराने आर्ट्स इन से एयर इंडिया का क्या सम्बन्ध है क्योंकि उस बात को वह ठीक करते हैं और इस में कितना खर्च एयर इंडिया को देना पड़ता है ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : मैं कुछ धर्म नक़्क़ा। यों तो आर्ट बहुत से लोगों के पास है, अपने म्यूजियम में और व्यक्तियों के पास भी है। एयर इंडिया ने पिछले तन्दः बीस साल में कुछ ऐसे चित्र खरीदे हैं अपने कामशियल पराजैज के लिये, वह इसलिए कि अपने जो कनेक्शंस बनाते हैं हैं या अपनी एक्सिस्टेंसी करने हैं उस में इन का प्रयोग करते हैं। तो यह तो हर एक जो ऐसी कपनिया होती है उन के अपने इन्स्टेमान के लिए इस तरह के चित्र होते हैं, कुछ दफ्तर में रहते हैं और कुछ ऐसे चित्र होते हैं कि जो विदेश में जब कोई एम्प्लीबीशन हो तो वहाँ ले जाते हैं। और मैं समझा नहीं कि क्या जानकारी चाहते हैं ?

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : खर्च का मैंने पूछा कि खर्चा कितना पड़ता है ?

श्री मोला नाथ : कल प्रश्नकारों में खबर थी कि एयर इंडिया में महाराजा का जो प्रोल्ड चित्र है उस को उठा ले जाते हैं, तो क्या उस को हटाएंगे ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : महाराजा का चित्र प्रोल्ड आर्ट का नहीं है, वह नवीन है।

श्री अचल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय बताएंगे कि इन पेंटिंग्स के प्रसंगों और कौन

कौन से हिन्दुस्तान के क्यूरेट्स प्रकनेड लेजे गए हैं ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : प्रान्सीड में तो छः छः प्राचीन चित्र और 24 आधुनिक चित्र ले गए हैं।

Super Bazars

+

*1292. Shri Yashpal Singh;
Shri S. C. Samanta;
Shri Onkar Lal Borwa;
Shrimati Sushila Mohatgi:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Super Bazars have failed in their objective of controlling the rise in prices;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial measures taken in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise

(c) Question does not arise.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि मंत्री जी की बुद्धिमत्ता की इतनी धाक है लेकिन फिर भी आज आज तक यह सुपर बाजार जो हैं यह डेफि सिट में रन कर रहे हैं इस का क्या कारण है और क्या कभी यह प्रन्दाजा मगाया है कि एक सेल्समैन के ऊपर कितना खर्चा आता है और कितनी धामदनी होती है ?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Sir, I am grateful to him for the compliments. May I say that we are in the initial stages of development so far as super bazars are concerned and it is not in every case that there has been a loss. Only in a very few cases we find losses.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: What is the total loss in a year in these super bazars?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I have not got the figure of total loss all over India. There are a number of super bazars spread out in the country. I require notice for that. Still I must say that it is in the initial stages of development

श्री यशपाल सिंह : एक बात यह पता नहीं हो सकी अब तक कि जो पाम म बाजार के दुकानदार लोग हैं वह अब भी एक आने गज कम काट्टा बेच रहे हैं और सुपर बाजार में जाओ तो एक आना गज ज्यादा मिलता है, तो प्राइवेट प्रोडर एर आने गज कम में बेचता बेच लेता है तो सुपर बाजार में क्या नहीं बेच सकते ?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: It is not true. I have got the whole list here giving the prices quoted by the super bazars for various goods and also the prices quoted elsewhere in the market, and I find a difference between the rates quoted by the super bazars and in the market. My hon. friend's statement that the rates charged in the market are less is not true.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : कुछ यह भी नहीं बताया, कई बफा इन से पूछा जाता है कि जहाँ खरीददार नहीं बहा तो चार चार ब्लॉक हैं और जहाँ खरीददार है वहाँ एक ही ब्लॉक है, तो कोई पालिसी तो बतानी चाहिए ।

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: There is a policy. There is no absence of policy. I have only replied to the previous question and I said that the prices in the super bazars are less than the prices quoted in the market, and it is a fact.

Shri G. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that the prices of some of the articles

in the super bazars are higher than the prices of those articles in the open market—this we know from our servants who go to buy our things—and, if so, may I know whether Government has advised the super bazars to contact the manufacturers at the root so that things may be made available at a cheaper rate?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Jagjiwan Ram): That was one of the purposes of the super bazars. One of the purposes of the super bazars was to see that the prices in the market do not rise. If that has been achieved, if the prices in the open market have not gone up, I will say that the super bazars have served their purpose.

Shrimati Sushila Bohatgi: Considering the amount of expenditure which has been incurred by the Government on the super bazar schemes, I would like to know whether this expenditure is commensurate with the relief given to the common man in terms of availability and in terms of lowering of prices of commodities concerned?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Yes, Sir

श्री कबर लाल गुप्त : सुबह जब हम थाल इडिया रेडियो खोलते हैं तो भगवान के नाम के बजाय सुपर बाजार के रेट सुनाये जाते हैं .

श्री जगजीवन राम : उस से पहले भगवान का नाम सुनाया जाता है ।

श्री कबर लाल गुप्त : और, आप के लिए तो वही भगवान है, तो मैं यकीन कहोय से पूछ सकता हूँ कि क्या उन्होंने कभी जो रेट थाल इडिया रेडियो से सुनाते हैं वह रेट ठीक हैं इस की चोंकण की है और वह रेट बलम बलम होते हैं, सिर्फ नाम सुपर बाजार का आता है, लेकिन सुपर बाजार में जाते हैं तो दूसरे रेट पर

कीज मिलती है। मन्बर (2) क्या सरकार बताएगी कि कितना डेड स्टॉक है जो बुक के घब तक सुपर बाजार में पड़ा है जिस को कोई नहीं खरीदता है जिस के कारण के बहुत नुकसान हो रहा है, वह कितना है ?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: To the first part of the question, I may inform the hon. Member that we have a list maintained in the super bazar, giving the prices at which we sell the various commodities there and the bulletins released by the All India Radio are based on the information they get from the super bazar.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: But they do not tally.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: If the hon. Member brings to my notice instances where discrepancies exist between the announcements made by the All India Radio and the list of prices that we have got for the public, I will look into it.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: What about dead stocks?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: It is a trading organisation. There is nothing like dead stock. There may be more stocks today or less stocks tomorrow, but there is no question of dead stock.

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्याण : जी बाल सबी एक बिका नहीं है, उस के बारे में बताइये ।

श्री कवर लाल गुप्त : माननीय मंत्री डेड-स्टॉक का मतलब नहीं समझते हैं । जो बाल एक साल पहले का खरीद हुआ हो और जिसको कोई न खरीदता हो जो बेकार पड़ा हुआ हो That is useless.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: What we do is we anticipate the consumers' demands and choices and in anticipation we purchase in advance the goods

required by the public. There is no question of dead stock. We always try to sell the stocks on hand. The movement may be slow in respect of one or two commodities but let me assure the hon. Member that we do not support the idea of keeping dead stock.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it not a fact that the super bazar is having larger and larger number of customers every day? Is it also not a fact that there is a demand for opening more super bazar in Delhi and other places in India? Do these two facts not show that the super bazars has fulfilled certain needs of the consumers and stabilised the prices?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I agree with the hon. Member that there is demand for opening more and more super bazars and there is continuous pressure and people going to the super bazar is increasing day by day. It is our endeavour, subject to the availability of resources, to open as many super bazars as possible. For the information of the hon. Member I may say that the record for the year 1966-67 is quite impressive and by the end of June 1967 we have already on hand 38 super bazars.

Shri S. Kunda: I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to the fact that the super bazar, instead of trying to arrest the rise in prices sometimes tries to swim with the rise in prices. For instance, dal which was purchased at Rs. 1.30 per kilo is being sold at Rs. 2.76, because the market price is going up. Similarly, black gram which was purchased by the super bazar at Rs. 85 per quintal is being sold at Rs. 130 per quintal, because the market price is going up. So, would the hon. Minister look into the matter how far the super bazar will get the prices stabilised and not swim with the rise of prices in the market and inform this House what steps he is going to take to arrest those prices. Secondly, it has been reported that a loss of Rs. 16 lakhs

has been sustained by the super bazar and a committee was constituted some time back to go into it. Will the Minister let us know the findings of the committee? Thirdly, and that is the most important point, some sort of man-saving machine has been introduced in the super bazar which, if allowed to continue for a few more months, will throw out about 300 employees of the super bazar.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: To the first part of the question, may I say that we do not propose to swim or swing with the market prices prevailing outside the super bazar? The super bazars have been conceived with a view to play the role of stabilising the prices. They really play the role of price setters. I may tell the hon. Member that the impact on the prices in the areas where the super bazars are operating is quite discernible.

Regarding the third part of the question, we have imported a few computing machines and we have put them there. But that does not mean that there is any question of displacement of the employees already employed. This brings about more efficiency and the customers are served better because there will be quick transaction. Our idea is not to make the super bazars as employment exchanges.

श्री रामचन्द्र शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बाप इधर ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं, मैं बार-बार बड़ा हो रहा हूँ।

Mr. Speaker: You are shouting; I am not going to call you. I am calling one by one. As long as you do not catch my eye, I am not going to call you. I have called Mr. Kundu who is also on the back benches. If the people begin shouting, I will not call them. Some people indulge in shouting and, therefore, I keep them waiting.

Shri M. N. Naghakar: In view of the good impact made by the super bazars will the Government be

pleased to open such bazars in all urban areas with a population of more than one lakh? Our experience in Bangalore, Madras and Hyderabad has been very good. Will the Government please open such bazars in district headquarters or in areas with a population of more than one lakh?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: It is our intention to open super bazars or departmental stores in towns with a population between 2 lakhs and 5 lakhs also in addition to metropolitan cities. We have already sanctioned amounts for opening super bazars in 13 places and, I think, within a short time these super bazars in various centres will be opened.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं यह जानता हूँ कि जनता के लिये सुपर बाजार काफी उपयोगी रहा है, लेकिन बाबूदर इस के में यंत्री की से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि क्या उन्हें कुछ पता है कि इन्वेंटन बगैर कुछ आवश्यक चीजों के स्टॉक की काफी कमी रहती है। इसी तरह से ट्रान्जिस्टर्स की तेने के लिये चाहकों को कई दिन जाना पड़ता है। मैं यंत्री की से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह उन कमियों को दूर कराने का यत्न करेंगे ?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I take the compliment of the hon. Member.

Mr. Speaker: What is the compliment? Every time, you are accepting compliments

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Because he complimented me.

Shri Hem Barua: This is the second time he has expressed it.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: This is second time I am receiving compliment and, therefore, I am accepting it.

Regarding the continuity in supplies of various commodities like transistors

and the like, we have been thinking of enlarging the list of commodities sold in the super bazars. It is a continuous exercise. We would like to see that all the shortages are removed and there is a continuous supply maintained.

श्री सु० प्र० जॉ० : जसा कि अभी हाउस मे कहा गया है कि सुपर बाजार जनता की बहुत सी जरूरियात को पूरा कर रहा—है मे माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या मंत्री महोदय को जानकारी है कि सुपर बाजार में जो फल और सब्जी मिलती है, उसके दामों में और जैनरल मार्केट के दामों में हमेशा फाट घाने किलो का फर्क रहता है, यानी सुपर बाजार में फाट घाने किलो ज्यादा में मिलती है . . .

Mr. Speaker: Is he arguing or asking a question? He may ask his question.

श्री सु० प्र० जॉ० : जनरल मार्केट से उसी क्वालिटी की सब्जी व फल सुपर बाजार में अधिक दाम में मिलते हैं क्या यह मंत्री महोदय की जानकारी में है यदि हा, तो क्या इन सुपर बाजार की कीमतों को कम करने की कोशिश की जायेगी ?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I have no information. I will check it up.

श्री सु० प्र० जॉ० : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वह मेरी पर्सनल जानकारी में है। मैंने सुन लीया है और यह डिस्कस पाया है,

Mr. Speaker: He says that he has no information.

Shrimati LakshmiKanthamma: He accepted the compliments. Will he accept this also?

श्री राजाबख्श जालंधी : अभी मंत्री महोदय न बताया कि किसी सुपर बाजार में

बीजों मार्केट की तुलना में सस्ती मिलती है। लेकिन मैं उन्हें बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि सरकारियों की कीमत जो आम बाजार में है सुपर बाजार में उन की कीमत उस से अधिक है। आम जो मार्केट में डेढ़ रुपये किसी मिलता है, सुपर बाजार में वही आम पीने दो रुपये किसी मिलता है। क्या उन्होंने पता लगाया है कि ऐसी स्थिति है, और अगर ऐसी स्थिति है तो क्या कारण है कि मार्केट के मुकाबले में बीजों वहां महंगी मिल रही है, खास तौर से सरकारी और फल ?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I have already answered the question I will look into this matter. I have no information at the present moment

गोरखा सम्बन्धी समिति

- * 1203. श्री हुकम चन्द कक्षाय :
 श्री राम सिंह अवरवाल :
 श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त
 श्री बी० प्र० जर्जा :
 डा० पूर्ण प्रकाश पुरी :
 श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुलवाह :
 श्री प्रकाशवीर जालंधी :
 श्री राजाबख्श जालंधी :
 श्री सिध कुमार जालंधी :
 श्री रघुवीर सिंह जालंधी :
 श्री जालंधी बान :

क्या आज तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताये की क्या करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने गोरखा के संबंध में एक समिति नियुक्त की है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो समिति के अध्यक्ष कौन कौन हैं तथा उसके निर्देश-वश क्या है ;

(ग) समिति के सदस्यों का चयन किस आधार पर किया गया है;

(घ) क्या सदस्यों का चयन करने के पहले विभिन्न राजनीतिक संस्थाओं के भी परामर्श किया गया था; और

(ङ) क्या समिति की सिफारिशों को मानना सरकार के लिए अनिवार्य होगा ?

आज, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अनासाहिब शिन्दे) : (ग) जी हाँ।

(घ) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [सुस्तकालव में रख दिया गया। [देखिये संख्या LT—1076/67]

(ग) अध्यक्ष महोदय भारत के क्षेत्राधिकृत मुख्य न्यायाधीश हैं। तीन सदस्य गोरखा महाविद्यालय महासमिति का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं, दो सदस्य उन राज्य सरकारों से हैं जो नौकल बन्द कर चुकी हैं तथा दो सदस्य उन राज्यों से हैं जिन्होंने नौकल बन्द नहीं किया है। बाकी के चार सदस्यों का चुनाव इसलिए किया गया है कि वे समस्या के विभिन्न पहलुओं के विषय में विशेषज्ञ हैं।

(घ) जी नहीं।

(ङ) सरकार समिति की सर्वसम्मत सिफारिश को बड़ा महत्व देगी।

श्री हुकूम चन्द कज्जबाय : कल जो जो रखा संबंधी समिति की बैठक हुई उस बैठक में जो चर्चा हुई उस के बारे में क्या सरकार की कोई जानकारी है, यदि हाँ,

तो वहाँ पर क्या चर्चा हुई? दूसरे जैसा कि प्रश्न का जवाब देते हुए बताया गया है कि इस में कुछ सदस्य मिले गये हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन के नाम क्या क्या हैं?

Shri Annasaheb Shinde: About the names of the members of the Committee, a statement has already been laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Regarding what transpired, what happened, in the meeting of the Committee, we have not received the proceedings of the meeting of the Committee so far.

श्री हुकूम चन्द कज्जबाय : वह समिति कब तक अपनी प्रतिम रिपोर्ट देने वाली है और सरकार उन पर कब से प्रश्न करेगी? कितना समय लगेगा?

Shri Annasaheb Shinde: The hon Member will be kind enough to look into the statement which has been laid on the Table of the House.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गोरखा महाविद्यालय समिति के अध्यक्ष आप ने इन समस्या को रखा है और वह इस बारे में विचार कर रही है और उस के साथ साथ पिछले कई महीनों से गोरखा आन्दोलन भी चल रहा है जिसमें करीब 25-30 हजार लोग जेल जा चुके हैं तो मैं यही महोदय पृष्ठना चाहता हूँ कि वह आन्दोलन अब समाप्त हो और दोनों पक्ष ठीक ढंग से कोई रास्ता निकाल सकें उस के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है प्रश्न क्या कदम उठा रही है?

आज, तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री अनासाहिब शिन्दे) : जैसा कि सदस्य महोदय को याद है इस समस्या के लिए यही निर्णय किया गया था कि एक समिति का गठन कर दिया जाये जो उस के सभी पहलुओं पर

विचार करे। यह हर्ष का विषय है कि गोरखा महाभियान समिति ने तीन बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण व्यक्तियों को उस पर प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिए कहा और वह हैं श्री जगद्गुरु संकराचार्य स्वामी निरञ्जनदेव तीर्थ, गोलाबंदर महाराज और श्री रमा प्रसाद मुकुर्मी। मैंने जो प्राविष्टी खत उन के पास लिखा था वह यह था कि इस समिति के गठन कर देने के बाद क्या सत्याग्रह की आवश्यकता है। इन पर महाभियान समिति को विचार करना चाहिए और मैं नमस्सता हूँ कि वह समिति इस पर विचार करके इन निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचेगी कि उस समिति का काम एक अच्छे वातावरण में चल सकेगा।

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether Government are going to take evidence from different sections of people and from different strata of society before arriving at a decision or whether the members of the committee will be adequate enough to arrive at any decision they like?

Shri Anasahib Shinde: The committee consists of really very important persons and they are at liberty to examine anybody including my hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma. I think the committee would do the needful.

अ० सुब्रह्म प्रकाश पुरी: बिहार में चारे की कमी की वजह से जानवर बहुत मर रहे हैं। यह हुंसे की बात नहीं है। मेहारे निरीह जानवर मर रहे हैं तो उस में हुंसे की बात नहीं है। उसकी वजह से किसान अपने जो कमजोर जानवर हैं उन को कचाराओं के यहाँ जाकर बेच रहे हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय के पास इस प्रकार का कोई ब्योरा है और क्या वह बतला सकते हैं कि ऐसे कितने जानवर उन कचाराओं के पास इस मकदूर के कारण बेच दिये गये हैं और उनके बिना वह क्या कर्बवाही कर रहे हैं?

Shri Anasahib Shinde: That is not covered by the main question.

श्री कल्याण सिंह सूरजगढ़: क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि कचरा की बैठक में, समिति के सदस्यों में, समिति के टर्म्स ऑफ रेफरेंस के संबंध में जो मतभेद पैदा हो गया था उस के बारे में शासन की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

श्री जगदीश्वर राम: जैसा मैं ने कहा है उस की हमें कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

श्री प्रकाशचंद सास्त्री: पीछे जब यह चर्चाएँ इस सदन में चलीं तो साहब मंत्री महोदय ने भी और गृह मंत्री महोदय ने भी इन बात का ध्यावासन दिया था कि हम राज्य सरकारों के भी इस सम्बन्ध में परामर्श कर रहे हैं और कुछ राज्य सरकारों की ओर से इस प्रकार के ध्यावासन भी पाये थे जिन में आंध्र और महाराष्ट्र का विशेष रूप से यहाँ उल्लेख किया गया तो मैं कहूँ, जहाँ चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रश्न पर क्या उन सभी संबंधित राज्य सरकारों की राय जान ली है, यदि जान ली है तो उन में कितनी राज्य सरकारें इस बात से सहमत हैं और जो सहमत नहीं हैं उन को सहमत कराने के लिए क्या प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं?

Shri Anasahib Shinde: I shall have to obtain the latest information from the State Governments, but the State Governments are pursuing the matter actively.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह कान्ही: मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि इस समिति की बनारस कार्यवाही सर्वसम्मत होगी तो सरकार उन्हें मान लेगी। मैं मंत्री महोदय के मुँहका बाह्य हूँ कि क्या ऐसी कमेटी की विषय में यही परम्परा रही है वह सर्वसम्मत हो सभी महत्त्वपूर्ण मामलों की ओर राज्य की सरकारी सदस्यों की भाँति

[ملائکہ کے کون سے مسلمان ہیں
جو مسلمانوں کی مذہبی نمائندگی
کرتے ہیں۔]

Mr. Speaker: No second question now.

Shri Shree Narain: On a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: No point of order during question hour.

Shri Shankaranand: Now that the Government have set up a Committee for the protection of cows, what is the main consideration for constituting such a Committee? Is it religious, political, social or economic? If it is religious, are Government going to set up such a Committee for the protection of other animals? If it is economic, will Government constitute Committee for the protection of sheep which is economically a most important animal?

Mr. Speaker: I do not think any answer is needed.

Shri N. Sreekantam Nair: As the State of Kerala is deficit in foodgrains and as a vast majority of the people there eat beef, may I know whether representation is given to that State on the Committee?

Mr. Speaker: Particulars cannot be asked about every State.

Shri Shankaranand: My question is not answered.

Mr. Speaker: There is no answer necessary for such a distant question.

बाजार में आवाजों का आना

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*1204. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रताप

श्री रामचन्द्र उत्तम :

श्री सुलेन्द्र नीना :

श्री हरिबी बार्ड :

श्री ज० प्रबाली :

श्री प्रकाशवीर शर्मा :

श्री विश्वनाथ पांडेय :

क्या बाळ तथा कुचि संघी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत तीन महीनों में पर्याप्त मात्रा में बाबाभ बाजार में आ गये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो विद्यमान मूल्यों पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annamalai Shinde): (a) Market arrivals of wheat during the three months ended June 1967 in the selected markets of the country were lower while those of rice and gram were marginally higher as compared to the corresponding period of the last year.

(b) During the same period, prices of these grains have been generally higher than last year.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रताप : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह बात नहीं है कि कुचि सरकार की कुचि नीति और मूल्य नीति के कारण किसानों ने बड़ा असन्तोष है इस लिये बाजारों में अपनाई नहीं आ रहा है और यद्यपि इस साल रबी की फसल कई प्रांतों में अच्छी हुई है लेकिन कुचि सरकारों की नीतिया ऐसी हैं जिन ने किसानों को असन्तोष है इसलिये अपनाई बाजारों में नहीं आ रहा है। यदि यह सही है तो इस कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिये सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

बाळ तथा कुचि संघी (श्री जयजीवन राव) : इस में कुचि नीति वा मूल्य नीति के प्रति असन्तोष का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है। बाळ यह है कि सरकार की नीति अभी तक यह रही है कि किसान अपने अपना देर तक अपने पास रख सकें ऐसी अवस्था उन में पैदा हो, और यह अवस्था पैदा हो गई है। अभी तक बाजार में जो अपनाई आया है वह उन किसानों का आया है जिन के पास अधिक अवस्था नहीं है। जिन के पास अवस्था है वह इस इलाक़ा में है कि बाळ और ठेक हो जायें बाळ यह अपनाई को बाजार में लायें। यह गलत बात है और अच्छी नीति नहीं है।

इसलिये दुबारा बवाल भी यह होना चाहिये कि जब देश में अनाज की इतनी कमी है तो जिन के पास अकरत से ज्यादा अनाज है वह उसे बाजार में लायें।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : सभी मूल प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया गया कि इस साल धान की फसल अच्छी हुई है। ऐसी स्थिति में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बाजार में धान की आपूर्ति बहुत कम क्यों है? धान का मूल्य भी बहुत ज्यादा क्यों हो गया है।

Shri Annasahib Shinde: On the contrary, this year the production of gram was much lower than that of last year. I have not mentioned anywhere in my statement like that.

श्री बनेश्वर जीना : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि पिछले साल की बनिस्बत इस साल पिछले तीन महीनों में बाजार में कितने प्रतिशत अनाज कम आया है।

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I have already said that the arrivals of rice and gram were marginally higher and the arrivals of wheat were slightly lower. May I quote the figures? Out of 262 selected markets, arrival from April to June this year has been 3,187,000 quintals as compared to 2,323,000 quintals; wheat: in 315 markets the arrival between April and June, 1987 has been 4,408,000 quintals as compared to 4,348,000 quintals; gram in 209 markets it has been 1,735,000 quintals as compared to 1,700,000 quintals.

श्री प्रकाशचंद भारद्वाज : दिल्ली में बहुत दिनों से यह चर्चा चल रही है कि दिल्ली के बाजारों में देखी ये सब माल लगेगा। लेकिन यह अभी तक उपलब्ध नहीं हो सका है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इस बात की व्यवस्था करेगी कि राजधानी के निवासियों को भी अनाज की ये सब जरूरतें पुरे तक अवलम्बित न रहना पड़े और देखी ये सब माल लगे। यदि हाँ तो कब से ?

श्री बनेश्वर जीना : पहली अवस्था से।

श्री शशि रंजन : सभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि बाजार में जो गन्ना आया है वह छोटे किसानों का ही आया है। जिन के पास रोक कर रखने की ताकत है उनका गन्ना नहीं आया है। क्या मंत्री महोदय से इस बात की जांच करने की कोशिश की है कि उनका गन्ना क्यों नहीं आया है खासकर ऐसे बंदन में जब कि जीनोपयोगी दूधने मामान जैसे मीमेंट है मोहो है वह इनके ऊंचे दामों पर बिक रहे हैं जो कारखानों में बनी चीजें हैं वह उन्हे उचित दामों पर नहीं मिल रही हैं। इस लिये वह गन्ने को रोक कर बैठा हुआ है। जब उनको ममान नहीं मिलता तब वह रुपये का उचित इस्तेमाल नहीं कर सकता इस लिये वह अपने गन्ने को नहीं बेच रहा है। क्या मंत्री महोदय ने कोई इस तरह की गरीब मोकी है जिस से किसान को जीनोपयोगी ममान मिल सके और वह अपना गन्ना बेच कर उस रुपये का इस्तेमाल दूधने कामों के लिये कर सके ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: As has already been mentioned by the hon. Minister, small farmers mostly have no holding capacity, and they are more or less compelled to make distress sales. As far as the bigger farmers are concerned, I think they look forward to market prices.

Shri Shashi Ranjan: Why this tendency?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: That is altogether a separate question.

श्री नरम पाण्डेय : सभी मंत्री जी ने बताया कि किसानों की हानि ऐसी हो गई है जिस से वह बल्ला बरोके रख सके। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सबचर्चारी को रोकने के लिये क्या मंत्री महोदय पूरे देश में दामों का निश्चित करने के बारे में भी विचार कर रहे हैं ताकि किसानों को

सस्ता बनाम जिस सके और उस के एवज में वह लोगों को गस्ता दे सके ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: The other hon. Members also put this question, to make the various inputs available to the farmer. I think, this position was explained at length when the debate on the demands took place in the House. As far as the other problem is concerned about anti-hoarding measures etc., sufficient powers have been delegated to the State Governments, and we wish that the State Governments take active measures, vigorous measures, against these hoarders etc., to procure the maximum quantity possible.

बी सरकार वाच्येय: मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं दिया गया। मैं ने पूछा था कि पूरे देश में दाम तय करने के बारे में सरकार की क्या नीति है ?

Mr. Speaker: He has clearly given

बी तुलसीदास जाबब आज महाराष्ट्र में मोनोपोली प्रोक्वोरमेंट है। इससे बाजार में बिल तरह से अनाज आना चाहिये उस तरह से नहीं आता है। इस वृष्टि ने बिज के पास आज स्टॉक है वह गवर्नमेंट को बतलावे कि उन के पास इतना स्टॉक है। ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था है या नहीं है ? अगर न हो तो ए. आर.सी. के पास बिना अनाज उपलब्ध है और कितना उसको रखना चाहिये उसकी जानकारी आप क्यों नहीं रखते है ? ऐसी व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं करते है कि वह इनको मरकाट की इडिमेंट करे।

Shri Annasahib Shinde: It is true that in Maharashtra, monopoly procurement and monopoly purchase are prevalent in regard to paddy and jowar, but it is not prevalent all over the country. We have given full discretion to the State Governments as to what mode of procurement they should pursue in their own States.

बी जलपान सिंह : एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट की उनकी भी स्वागत करने की स्वागत है।

बी प्रान्क्वोरमेंट दे रहे हैं उनकी भी स्वागत करने की स्वागत आप हैं।

Mr. Speaker: Yes, yes. Everybody is an agriculturist. Shri Hem Barua

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if it is a fact that out of the total deficit of foodgrains in this country, at present, America has informed our Government that they are prepared to give 50 per cent of the foodgrains that is deficit in this country at present and have asked the Government to find out matching contribution from other sources and if so, may I know what is the total deficit of foodgrains in this country and whether Government have been able to arrange matching contribution from other sources?

Mr. Speaker: How does it arise? Unless it comes from the market—

Shri Hem Barua: I will show you how. There can be arrivals of foodgrains in the markets provided foodgrains come from outside.

बी प्रेसबन्ध क्यों अभी एक सवाल के अभाव में मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि हर स्टेट को कितना कितना अनाज मिलेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि हर स्टेट को बिजना कितना कोटा ज़रूरी महीने में एसाट किया गया है उतना उतना कोटा कमस्त महीने में भी बिज जायेगा या नहीं ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: This question does not arise out of this main question.

Shri Jyothirmay Bann: Since the arrival of foodgrains in the market, how much has been procured by the Food Corporation during the last three months and what directive have the Government issued to the Food Corporation to procure more food in the open market?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I have no figures about the procurement of food.

grains by the Food Corporation. I have the total figure for the foodgrains procured up to June; it is as follows: rice, 2.11 million tonnes; wheat, 0.39 million tonnes; jowar, 0.58 million tonnes and gram, 47 thousand tonnes

Coastal Shipping

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*1966. Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri H. P. Chatterjee:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state,

(a) whether the Indian Coastal Conference has approached the Central Government for the release of foreign exchange immediately to help it out of its difficult plight;

(b) whether it is a fact that the National Shipping Board has also recommended to Government to help the Coastal Shipping with foreign exchange especially after devaluation, and

(c) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) and (b). Representations from the Indian National Steamship Owners Association and a recommendation from the National Shipping Board relating to release of foreign exchange for the acquisition of additional/replacement tonnage for coastal shipping operations have been received by Government.

(c) It has not been possible in view of the difficult foreign exchange situation to agree to a block allocation of foreign exchange for coastal shipping. Specific applications for the release of foreign exchange for the purchase of coastal ships however are examined on merits with reference to the urgency of the demand, the source from which the ship is proposed to be purchased, the availability of credit, the capacity for manufacture indigenously etc.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether small ships are under construction at Mazagon dock and other docks also for use in coastal shipping and the Indian islands also and, if so, whether the Government is going to allow some foreign exchange which will be required by the manufacturers?

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I do not have information on this particular subject, whether Mazagon dock or the Garden Reach Workshop is constructing vessels for coastal shipping. Regarding the question of foreign exchange, if they have given any orders then foreign exchange will be supplied to them.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it a fact that the Indian Overseas Shipping is earning some foreign exchange for India and may I know whether the Indian National Shipping Board has recommended the issue of foreign exchange for use in the coastal shipping and if so, whether that will be taken into consideration?

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: The Indian National Shipping Board has recommended that foreign exchange should be found for 10 coastal vessels totaling 55 GRT, the question has been referred to the Government in the Ministry concerned, and they have said they will consider each case on its own merits. I think credits are available from Bulgaria which is in a position to construct ships which will be useful for coastal shipping.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: क्या नहीं बता है कि सरकार कितना देना चाहती है और बोर्ड कितना मांग रहा है? क्या सरकार निश्चित नहीं देना चाहती है? ऐसी प्रवृत्ति में किस तरह से ये लोग राज की दिक्कत में से निकल सकेंगे।

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I would not say that the Government is not willing to give anything. I think that the

answer that I gave was that the Government is willing to consider each demand on its own merits. I entirely agree with the hon. Member that some foreign exchange will have to be found for coastal shipping even if coastal shipping does not earn foreign exchange itself.

श्री कानेश्वर सिंह : सरकार विभिन्न प्रायोरिटी इन्स्टीज को प्रायात में छूट देती है, इम्पोर्ट करने को उनका इजाजत देती है, तो क्या कारण है कि सरकार ने कास्टल शिपिंग को इन्में बाँध रखा हुआ है ?

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I am following up that question.

Shri Bal Raj Madhek: Freight costs a lot of foreign exchange and it is a fact that at the moment much of our trade is carried in foreign bottoms because we do not have enough shipping. Until recently the coastal shipping also was monopolised by foreign shipping. Even now some foreign ships take part in coastal shipping because it is a foreign exchange saving project. May I know whether Government will take it in its own hands and build ships for the coastal shipping, so that we may be able to spare as many big ships as possible which are now engaged in coastal shipping for overseas shipping?

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I think the hon. Member is perhaps under a misapprehension. The ships are now using on the coastal lines are not generally so big as to be useful for overseas shipping. Regarding construction of ships, our Vishakhapatnam shipyard is fully occupied and so are Garden Reach and Mazagon workshops. We want additions to our ship-building capacity to satisfy the very legitimate suggestion made by hon. Member.

श्री जयू लिवले : हम कास्टल शिपिंग में प्रदत्त तूट में और विदेशी शिपों के साथ

व्यापारी सम्बन्ध और दूसरे सम्बन्ध बढ़ाने के लिए जो व्यवस्था की जाती है, उसका समावेश होता है। क्या यह बात सही है कि मिनीकाय द्वीपों पर पाकिस्तान की छाँटें पड़ी हैं और वहाँ की जनता को उकसाया जा रहा है और कहा जा रहा है कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान से जहाज जाने लगे तो उसका विरोध कीजिये। प्रदत्त और मिनीकाय के बारे में बताइये कि इनके साथ आवागमन बढ़ाने के इन्तजाम इसमें आते हैं ?

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I do not know about the extensive range of Pakistani eyes. As far as Minicoy and Andaman are concerned, recently we had specially summoned the Chief Commissioners and Administrators of both the islands to discuss the subject of providing transport facilities both from the mainland to those islands as well as inter-island transport. I think I will be able to give an assurance to the hon. Member that this problem is being looked into very systematically.

Shri M. R. Krishna: The agencies engaged in the distribution of coal and food to various States have often felt that they cannot depend on rail transport because it costs more and also it is not available whenever they want it. On the basis of this, may I know whether at any time either the Planning Commission or the Transport Minister has examined this question and come to a conclusion about the actual requirement of ships for coastal shipping?

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: We have been actually pressing this particular point made by the hon. Member that much more of coal traffic should be taken by coastal shipping because coastal shipping is cheaper than railways so far as coal transport is concerned. The whole subject of coastal shipping needs a very thorough examination and the Ministry is proposing very shortly to take up the whole question and draw up a plan for the purpose of

rehabilitation of coastal shipping in the country.

Shri S. Kandappan: Considering the immense possibilities for the promotion of internal trade by coastal shipping, apart from international trade, I am afraid the Government has not even made a beginning. In spite of the creation of the Shipping Corporation long ago, why has the Government not made a comprehensive survey of its potentialities? I want to know what steps the Government are going to take in the shortest possible time to promote coastal trade?

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I think some survey has been made. Apart from the report made by a sub-committee of the National Shipping Board, the Transport Committee appointed by the Planning Commission has also gone into this subject. Actually, the tonnage of coastal shipping has increased from 1.2 lakh GRT in 1947 to 3.5 lakh GRT in 1967. It is not that there has not been any progress. What we need is to modernise coastal shipping. Therefore, the whole subject of operation, the economics of it, the foreign exchange etc., is also under investigation.

Shri S. Kandappan: It is less than what it was during Imperial Cholas' time.

Shri K. K. Nayamar: Instead of our building our own shipyard may I know whether the Government is going to sign an agreement with Poland and Yugoslavia for getting ships? Secondly, my information is that the Mitsubishi authorities of Japan have stopped work in the Cochin shipyard. Is it correct; if so, may I know what is the reaction of the Government?

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I think we have entered into an agreement—the Shipping Corporation of India—with Yugoslavia for the purchase of two big tankers for the purpose of carrying oil to the Madras refinery when it comes into existence. Regarding the Cochin Shipyard—I do not know

how it arises out of this question—I am sure the hon. Member would not like the Cochin shipyard to become a shipyard only for small ships. (Interruption).

Subsidy on Foodgrains

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Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:
Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently withdrawn the subsidy on food;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it will further increase the prices of foodgrains and adversely affect the consumers; and

(d) the steps taken in that direction?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि सरकार किन्नी सब्सिडी देती है और उस से कितने लोगों का लाभ पहुँचना है ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: The amount of subsidy is fairly well known. Last year it was about Rs. 130 crores and this year we expect that it may be Rs. 119 crores. As is well known, in the rationed areas and also in the semi-rationed areas more than 21 crores of people are covered. They might be getting the benefit of this subsidy.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : प्राइमिज बहुत तेजी से बढ़ रही है और इस बढ़ाई की वजह से फ़िक्स्ड इनकम ग्रुप के लिए बिन्दा रहना बड़ा मुश्किल हो गया है। इस देश के लाखों बटोइंग लोग ऐसे हैं, जो छडर-फ़ीड रहते हैं। मंत्री महोदय की जानकारी में यह बात होगी कि जो सब्सिडी वह देते हैं, उस के अलावा स्टेट कर्नरमेंट ने चागे और सब्सिडी देने की योजना बनाई है, जैसे, एक स्टेट कर्नरमेंट

तीन सौ रुपये से कम घाय के लोगों को और ज्यादा सब्सिडी दे रही है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सब्सिडी के जिन इस्कोस करोड़ लोगों का लाभ पहुँचता है, उन के घलावा बाकी जो लोग रह गए हैं, उन के लिए, सरकार ने क्या व्यवस्था की है। क्या सरकार कोई ऐसी स्कीम बना रही है, जिस से इन बच को वर्तमान रियायतों से और ज्यादा रियायते मिलें ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: Our approach to this problem is fairly well known. As I said, last year subsidy to the extent of Rs. 130 crores was given and this year it is expected to be to the tune of Rs. 119 crores. That shows our concern for the vulnerable sections of our society. They mainly get the advantage of this subsidy that is being given. I do not think beyond this it is within the means of the Government of India or the State Government to undertake any further responsibility.

Shrimati Lakshminikanthamma: May I know whether there is a proposal to stop subsidy in food except in famine areas so that this money may be spent on completion of irrigation projects so that it will add to the food production of the country?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: Suggestions are being received from time to time.

An hon. Member: And not implemented.

Shri M. L. Sondhi: Will the hon. Minister tell the House whether he has given any attention to the necessity for some long-term thinking on this subject, that is, how Government will bridge the gap between the prices which are necessary to encourage production and the sales price which must be kept lower down in order to prevent hyper-inflation in this country?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: We are issuing imported wheat at the price of Rs. 55 per quintal, milo at Rs. 40 per quintal and rice at Rs. 30 per quintal to the State Governments. From the

15th July we are subsidising to the extent of Rs. 18.01 for milo, Rs. 12.25 for wheat and Rs. 16.37 for rice. As I have already indicated, this is a substantial help to the vulnerable section.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : मंत्री महाशय ने प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं दिया है। माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा था कि . . .

Mr. Speaker: He must get up and ask, if he is not satisfied. But Shri Sondhi did not get up.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : यह पूरे सदन का मामला है। अगर माननीय सदस्य नहीं पूछने, तो मैं पूछ रहा हूँ। माननीय सदस्य के प्रश्न का जवाब धाना चाहिये। सरकार का विवरण का घरे घोर बीच बानो का मुनाफा बहुत ज्यादा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब सदन के सामने कोई प्रश्न धाना है, तो उस का उत्तर धाना चाहिए। अगर माननीय सदस्य नहीं पूछने, तो मैं क्या करूँ ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह पूरे सदन को जानकारी देने का गवान है। यह केवल एक सदस्य का भ्रान्त नहीं है।

Mr. Speaker: He would have got up if he was not satisfied with the answer.

Shri Ranga: Suppose he does not get up, are we to understand that nobody can get up and ask for a clarification?

Mr. Speaker: I only said that he must get up and ask. Certainly, anybody can ask for a clarification. You are not prohibited from doing that.

Shri Ranga: It is not as if I put a question and then he puts a question separately. No. In regard to a particular question, if the answer is not satisfactory, it is open to any Member of the House to rise in his seat and say that a full answer to the question has not come.

Mr. Speaker: I am not preventing any Member from asking for a clarification.

की मनु विम्वे: प्रलों का ठीक जवाब जाना चाहिए। सरकार द्वारा वितरण का कार्य और व्यापारी मुनाफ़ा बहुत ज्यादा है।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether the Government have realised the implications of their measures of continuing subsidy on imported foodgrains and discontinuing on fertilizers? May I know whether this will further accentuate the food production programme with the result that Government have to pay more subsidy on imported foodgrains, because that will necessitate more foodgrains to be imported from abroad?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: Considerable thought was given to the withdrawal of subsidy on fertilizer and non-withdrawal of subsidy on foodgrains. I think we came to the conclusion that it will not be feasible at this stage to withdraw subsidy on foodgrains.

Shri Samar Gaba: In view of the diversion of one-fourth of the cultivated land in West Bengal to jute production, the continuous migration of refugees from East Pakistan and also in view of the continuous influx of labour population from outside, may I know whether Government will consider the question of increasing the quantum of subsidy on food to West Bengal?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I do not think there is any such proposal under consideration at the moment.

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : क्या यह सही है की इस फूड सब्सिडी के कारण स्टेट्स की मांग घटिक हो गई है और जब जब फूड पर सब्सिडी कम की गई है, तब तब स्टेट्स की मांग कम हो गई है? क्या यह भी सही है कि कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने सब्सिडी को हटा देने का सुझाव दिया है; यदि हाँ, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: It is true that there is a wide gap between the

prevailing market price and the price at which foodgrains are supplied. The foodgrains like rice, wheat and milo are supplied to the State Governments at a cheaper rate. Now, what was the other question?

Shri D. N. Tiwary: I wanted to know whether some State Governments have asked for withdrawal of the subsidy.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: In the recent Chief Ministers' Conference some Chief Ministers did make a suggestion that subsidy on foodgrains should be withdrawn.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: May I know how much subsidy is being given in the matter of foodgrains to Jammu and Kashmir State and whether it is a fact that subsidised food is being sold at a much cheaper rate in Kashmir and at a much higher rate in Jammu as a result of which the people in Jammu are very much discontented? If so, will the Minister ensure that equal subsidy is given to both Jammu and Kashmir and the foodgrains are sold at the same price in both Jammu and Kashmir?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Jagjitvan Ram): So far as Jammu and Kashmir is concerned, all our supplies of imported foodgrains are issued to them at the same price as to other State. So far as their internal subsidy is concerned, that is subsidised by the State Government and the Food Ministry does not come into the picture.

श्री विभूति निष. मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह सरकार जो सब्सिडी देती है गन्ने के ऊपर इस का अधिक उपयोग शहर के लोग करने हैं, नील बीजार्ड उपयोग शहर के लोग करने हैं। इससे अधिक किसानों के हित में है कि फर्टिलाइजर के ऊपर सब्सिडी दें।

Shri Annasahib Shinde: The distribution system operates in the urban areas as well as in the rural areas. Of course, I have not worked out what is the

quantum that flows in the urban areas and in the rural areas

Shri Ambashagan: Will the Minister tell us, when the Government is giving upto Rs 113 crores as subsidy for wheat products, why they do not think it proper on their part to give some subsidy to rice also so that the people who are taking only rice are also benefited?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I think there is some subsidy on rice also and it is, I think, more than Rs 10 to Rs 12 per quintal.

Shri Ambashagan: Will the Minister tell us the total amount of subsidy given for rice?

Shri Annamabai Shinde: As for rice, actually the economic cost to us is Rs 96.37 p a quintal while the price at which we are issuing rice to State Governments is Rs 80 a quintal, that is, Rs 16.37 p per quintal is the subsidy for rice supplied by us to State Governments.

QUESTIONS UNDER RULE 40

Action Taken Reports of the Public Accounts Committee

2. **Shri Madhu Limaye:** Will the Chairman, Public Accounts Committee be pleased to state

(a) whether the Public Accounts Committee have prescribed (or recommended to the Speaker) any time-limit for submitting Action Taken Reports on the recommendation made in the Public Accounts Committee or in any other manner;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor,

(c) whether these reports and the Public Accounts Committee's review of these Action Taken Reports reveal the recurrence of the same irregularities, the same assurances of Government that they would remove them and the repetition of the same mistakes over again; and

(d) if so, the effective action/steps the Public Accounts Committee propose to take to eliminate the repetition of the same mistakes and recurrence of the same irregularities?

The Chairman, Public Accounts Committee (Shri M. R. Masani): (a) The Public Accounts Committee in para 1 of their 12th Report (Third Lok Sabha) of 6th May, 1963 had recommended that Government should submit statements showing the Action Taken in pursuance of their recommendations within three months of the date of the presentation of the Report to the House,

(b) Does not arise

(c) Yes This is so sometimes. For example attention may be invited to "Loss of Revenue due to defective planning of works" which has been commented upon in paras 234-240 of the 52nd Report of the P.A.C. presented to the House on 5th May, 1966.

(d) It is for Parliament and Government to take suitable action on the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee in order to eliminate recurrence of similar mistakes and irregularities.

श्री मधु लिमाये : अध्यक्ष महाशय, मैं बेयरमैन साहब से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह तीन महीने का जो वक़्त तय किया गया था कि तीन महीने के अन्दर रपट जाये, तो कितनी रपट सरकार के द्वारा तीन महीने के अन्दर दी गई ?

Shri M. R. Masani: I think this information will be given in the answer to next Question on the Order Paper put by a colleague of the hon. Member.

Some of it will be there. We have not worked out the tabulation of the answers given, whether within three months or not. We shall do so as it might be useful to the House.

Reports of the Public Accounts Committee of Third Lok Sabha

Shri George Fernandes: Will the Chairman, Public Accounts Committee be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of reports submitted by the Public Accounts Committee to the Third Lok Sabha;

(b) the number of reports on which Government have submitted Action Taken Reports to the Public Accounts Committee;

(c) the number of such Action Taken Reports reviewed by the Public Accounts Committee;

(d) whether these reviews revealed any areas of disagreement between the Public Accounts Committee and Government, and

(e) if so, a brief summary thereof?

The Chairman, Public Accounts Committee (Shri M. K. Masani): (a) The Public Accounts Committee of the Third Lok Sabha presented in all 72 Reports. Six of these Reports—from 67th to 72nd—were presented to the Speaker under Rule 280 and were laid on the Table of the Fourth Lok Sabha on 28th March, 1967. Two of these 72 Reports (47th and 67th) pertained to the Audit Reports and Appropriation Accounts of Kerala, which was then under President's Rule.

(b) Government have intimated action taken, in part or in full, on 58 Reports. Action taken in respect of two Reports (47th and 67th) of the Third Lok Sabha would now be intimated directly by the Government of Kerala to the Public Accounts Committee of Kerala State Legislature. Action on the 18th Report of the Public Accounts Committee relating to the D.V.C. will be dealt with by the Committee on Public Undertakings.

(c) The Public Accounts Committee (Third Lok Sabha) reviewed the Action Taken notes received from the Government in pursuance of recommendations contained in their 56th, 57th and 62nd Reports (Second Lok

Sabha) and 1st to 14th, 16th to 36th, 38th to 40th and 53rd Reports (Third Lok Sabha). A statement (No. 1) showing these Action Taken Reports is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1077/67].

(d) Yes, in some cases. According to the decision taken by the Public Accounts Committee in April 1963 (para 2, 12th Report, P.A.C. 1962-63), "selected recommendations of a substantial nature where it is felt that adequate action has not been taken by Government or which require reiteration" are dealt with in a separate chapter of the Report of the Committee dealing with the Ministry/Department concerned. Cases of such disagreement or reiteration of earlier recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee are to be found in some of their Reports (Third Lok Sabha). The details of these Reports together with the relevant chapters are given in a statement (No. 11) which is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1077/67].

(e) A summary of the relevant recommendations/observations of the Committee is to be found, along with others, in an Appendix to the each Report, under the heading "Summary of conclusions/recommendations".

श्री जार्ज फर्नंडीस : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वेयरमेंन सहाय ने जो स्टेटमेंट टेबल पर रखा है उस में यह लिखा है —

"Details of Reports of PAC (Third Lok Sabha) together with the relevant chapters where the Public Accounts Committee have not accepted Government's reply and have reiterated their earlier recommendations are as follows:"

यह इस से यह मालूम होता है अध्यक्ष महोदय, कि कई ऐसी रपटें हैं कि जिन पर सरकार ने की जा ऐक्शन टेकन रपट धाई, सरकार ने पी० ए० सी० की रेकमेंडेशन के मुताबिक अपनी राय को नहीं दिया जो उस पर पी० ए० सी० ने अपने पहले विचारों को

रीइटरेड किया है, तो मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि रीइटरेड के बाद सरकार से आप को कोई नयी मालूमात था, पी० ए० सी० की रपट को अमल में लाने के बारे में उनका नया फैसला मिला है क्या ? क्योंकि इस से ऐसा मालूम होता है कि चार पांच साल पहले की रपटें इस में शामिल हैं ।

Shri M. R. Masani: As I have said in answer to question (d), it is for Parliament and Government now, who are seized of the matter, to pursue this subject. The hon. Member is right in saying that there is a fairly large number of reports where things have not been put right. It is for this House now to consider in what way pressure can be brought to see that this is carried out.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं छोटा सा एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी या पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग कमेटी या दूसरी कमेटियां सदन के सामने कोई सिफारिश रखेंगी या आप के सामने—जिनके ऊपर हम विचार कर सकें ताकि इन की सिफारिशों पर अमल अच्छी तरह और जल्दी हो सकें ? तो क्या इस के बारे में वह कोई सुझाव देंगे, आप को या सदन को ?

Shri M. R. Masani: When the motion tabled by my hon. friend comes up for discussion, I think he and we will have an opportunity to consider his suggestions.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Litigation over Fundamental Rights

***1206. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to amend the Constitution to prevent litigation over the fundamental rights; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this move?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Government have accepted in principle a

proposal to amend the Constitution so as to make it clear that Parliament has the power to amend any Part of the Constitution including Part III relating to fundamental rights.

(b) Reason for this decision is to get over the difficulty created by the recent Supreme Court decision in the case of I.C. Golak Nath Vs. Union of India in which that Court held by a majority of 6 to 5 that Parliament has no power to amend Part III of the Constitution if the effect of such amendment is to take away or abridge any of the fundamental rights guaranteed under that Part.

Foodgrains Production in 1967

***1208. Shri K. N. Pandey:**

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final estimate has been made about the foodgrains production during 1967; and

(b) if so, whether this is likely to exceed the earlier estimate of 76 million tonnes?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) No Sir. Complete information has not yet been received from all the State; and

(b) Does not arise.

Fertiliser Promotion Programme

***1209. Shri R. Barna:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fertiliser promotion programme is being drawn up for intensive cultivation in the country;

(b) if so, the broad features of the same; and

(c) whether any attempt is being made to fortify acid soil tracts with lime or dolomite and, if so, the programme in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) A Multicrop Demonstration Scheme including fertiliser use in 5 acre blocks in Intensive Agricultural District Programme and High Yielding Varieties Programme areas having assured irrigation has been introduced during 1967-68. A complete demonstration will have two or three crops of improved varieties of high yielding varieties.

(ii) A Pilot Demonstration Project has been drawn up to demonstrate the maximisation of yields of high yielding varieties on 100 acre blocks by scientific methods of cultivation and use of fertilisers at recommended levels.

(iii) Soil testing service is being expanded to give correct fertiliser recommendations.

(c) Yes, Sir. To encourage the farmers to condition their soils, a scheme for subsidised distribution of soil conditioners is under implementation as a plan scheme. Another scheme for popularisation of Soil Conditioners on 100 acre Blocks has also been drawn up.

Cattle Wealth

***1210. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:**
Shri G. S. Mishra:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total cattle wealth in the country according to the 1966 census;

(b) the number of them which is uneconomic;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to reduce the number of uneconomic cattle;

(d) whether Government consider the feasibility of sterilizing cattle, specially low-milk yielding variety; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community

Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) The total cattle wealth in the country according to 1966 census is not yet known as the information from some of the State Governments has not been received so far.

(b) According to the Cattle Preservation and Development Committee set up by the Government of India in 1947 about 10 per cent of the country's cattle population was uneconomic. Recent estimate is however not available.

(c) Castration of scrub bulls/other young male calves not considered fit for breeding is regularly undertaken by the field staff of the State Animal Husbandry Departments. A mass castration scheme was initiated in the Third Five Year Plan with a view to accelerating the tempo of castration work in the country. Gosadan Centres have also been set up for segregating the old, infirm and unproductive cattle.

(d) Male animals are sterilised by castration. A pilot project for curbing the propagation of unproductive cows through the insertion of Intra Uterine Contraceptive Device is also proposed to be initiated.

(e) Does not arise.

खाद्य क्षेत्र

1211. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री आत्म दास :
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी यह राय व्यक्त की है कि यदि खाद्य क्षेत्र समाप्त कर दिये जायें तो खाद्यान्नों के मूल्य कम हो जायेंगे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस बारे में निर्णय लेने का है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) राज्य सरकार द्वारा दिये गये सुझावों का ब्योरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, वृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) और (घ). जी नहीं। तथापि, अप्रैल, 1967 में हुये मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री ने यह विचार व्यक्त किया था कि सारा देश एक क्षेत्र होना चाहिये ताकि उचित मूल्यों पर कहीं से सभी खाद्यान्न खरीदे जा सकें।

(ख) और (ग) : मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में इस बात पर बहुमत था कि वर्तमान क्षेत्रीय प्रतिबन्ध जिनके अधीन निजी व्यापार के खाते में खाद्यान्नों के अन्तर्राज्यीय संचालन पर रोक लगी हुई है, जारी रहने चाहिये। सरकार राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों के परामर्श से क्षेत्रीय प्रतिबन्ध जारी रखने अथवा न रखने के बारे में समय-समय पर समीक्षा करती रहती है।

Production of Cashewnut in West Bengal

*1212. Shri Samar Guha: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Contai Sub-Division of Midnapur District of West Bengal produces a large quantity of cashewnuts;

(b) whether Government are aware that cashewnut cultivation in this Sub-Division can be expanded to much wider areas so that substantial increase in its production could be assured; and

(c) whether, in view of its capacity for earning foreign exchange, Government propose to pay special attention

in collaboration with the State Government, to improve cashewnut cultivation in the Contai areas?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

Circulation of Bills and Ordinances in Regional Languages

*1213. Shri S. K. Sambandhan: Shri Anbazhagan:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government so far for providing the Members of Parliament with copies of the Bills and Ordinances in the regional languages; and

(b) the date from which Government propose to supply them in the regional languages?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) No steps have been taken by Government for providing the members of Parliament with copies of Bills and Ordinances in the regional languages;

(b) Government do not propose to supply Bills etc. in the regional languages.

Spraying of Foodgrains with Chemicals

*1214. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to spray foodgrains with poisonous chemicals to prevent the sparrows from eating and doing damage to the foodgrains;

(b) the experiments Government have made to ensure that these poisonous chemicals do not have clinging and cumulative poisonous effect in the case of human beings;

(c) whether Government have thought of the possibility of the entire bird life being destroyed by such a measure in addition to the danger to human life;

(d) whether Government propose to do intensive research in this field in regard to the lethal effect of these poisonous chemicals on man, bird and animals before using these chemicals on foodgrains; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) No, Sir. To scare away sparrows and other birds, mechanical devices are used in go downs. Even when the crop is standing, chemicals are not used for the purpose and mechanical devices are adopted.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

Cotton Production

*1215. Shri Parthasarathy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the cotton acreage in India is the largest in the world and the total yield is the lowest; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to increase the average yield to favourably compare with U.S.A. and other countries where average yield per acre is 480 lbs?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Yes.

(b) Specific schemes under which package of practices are adopted are being implemented in all the major cotton growing States to increase the yield per acre. The required inputs viz. improved seeds and fertilisers are being specifically made available to these areas. Plant Protection measures on a mass scale, including aerial spraying on larger areas are being

organised. Improved methods of cultivation are being popularised in the various States.

Air-India

*1216. Shri Bedabrata Barua:

Shri N. K. Sanghi;

Shri Y. A. Prasad:

Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's attitude towards the recent Arab-Israeli conflict has adversely affected Air-India's world-wide business; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) There have been some cancellations of Air India bookings on account of the West Asia conflict particularly in the USA and Europe. At this stage it is not possible to assess the extent to which Air India's world-wide business has been adversely affected.

(b) Air India has taken normal field sales action.

Ban on Export of Foodgrains from Haryana

*1217. Shri Kameshwar Singh:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Haryana Government have decided to ban export of Foodgrains to other States; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to fulfil the foodgrains purchases by other States which were getting them from Haryana?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Export of rice, wheat gram and maize from Haryana stands restricted under the zonal orders issued by the Central Government. Haryana and Delhi however form a common zone for the purpose

of movement of gram. Export of jowar and bajra is restricted from Haryana under the order issued by the State Government.

(b) Supplies of foodgrains from Haryana to other States on Government to Government account continue to be arranged through the Central Government.

चीनी के मिल द्वारा मूल्य में वृद्धि

*1218. श्री मधु लिमये :

- श्री कामेश्वर सिंह :
- श्री श्रद्धाकर सुपकार :
- श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :
- श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
- श्री इसहाक साम्भली :
- श्री सत्य नारायण :
- श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु :
- श्री वासुदेवन नायर :
- श्री अदिचन :
- श्री जनार्दनन :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने उत्तर भारत के बहुत से क्षेत्रों में चीनी के मिल-द्वारा मूल्यों को बढ़ाने का निर्णय किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इसका ब्यौरा क्या है तथा खुदरा मूल्य पर और सामान्य मूल्य सूचकांक पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे): (क) और (ख) अपेक्षित सूचना देने वाला एक विवरण सभा के पटल पर रखा जात है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT—1078/67]

Distribution of Surplus Land

*1219. श्री Shiva Chandra Jha:
श्री Marandi:
श्री Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that land ceilings have been put into effect in the various States:

(b) if so, the names of those States and how much land out of those ceiling measures has been distributed among the landless agriculturists;

(c) in which States such ceiling measures have not been enforced as yet and how much land is estimated to be available there; and

(d) how many landless agriculturists would remain in the whole of India even if ceiling measures are fully implemented?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1079/67].

Crash Food Production Programme

*1220. श्री K. P. Singh Deo:
श्री P. K. Deo:
श्री A. Dipa:
श्री M. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government plans to bring about 32.5 million acres of land under the Crash Grain Production Programme to meet the food deficiency in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the plans are likely to be finalised?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The new agricultural strategy developed under the Fourth Plan aims at attaining self-sufficiency in food by the end of 1970-71. An important element of this strategy is the introduction of the High-yielding Varieties Programme over fairly large areas in the country from the beginning of 1966-67. It is planned to bring a total area of 32.5 million acres under the cultivation of the high-yielding varieties of foodgrains by the end of the Fourth Plan period i.e. by 1970-71. This comprises 12.50 million acres under paddy, 8.00 million acres under wheat and 4.00 million acres each under maize jowar and bajra. This area is expected to give an additional production of foodgrains to the tune of about 18.8 million tonnes out of the total target of additional production of 30 million tonnes envisaged for the Fourth Five Year Plan.

The High Yielding Varieties Programme was launched in the field from the kharif season of 1966-67. This programme is being fully supported with supply of agricultural inputs like seeds, fertilisers, pesticides and credit. So far as seeds is concerned, State Governments have made their own arrangements from 1967-68 for production of seeds to meet their requirements. Allocations of nitrogenous fertilisers are made from the Central Pool to meet the full requirements of the programme. The credit needs are being met through the co-operatives and takavi loans by the State Governments. Arrangements have also been made to impart intensive training to the staff as well as farmers at all levels.

Merger of Central Warehousing Corporation with Food Corporation

*1221. Shri George Fernandes:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri A. Sreedharan:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to merge the Central Warehousing Corporation with the Food Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to safeguard the jobs of the employees of the Central Warehousing Corporation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) to (c). The question whether the Central Warehousing Corporation should continue as at present or whether its functions, in full or part, should be transferred to any other organisation is still under the consideration of the Government.

Air-India Pilots' Strike

*1222. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 4 days strike of the Pilots of Air-India has caused a loss of about Rs. 40 lakhs;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the National Industrial Tribunal had announced its Award;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government did not foresee the legal implications of the Award of the National Industrial Tribunal which caused a great loss; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not taking any action against the Officers who misguided the Government on this issue?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) The estimated net loss suffered by Air-India during the four days of strike was Rs. 28.80 lakhs.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) It was not a question of foreseeing the implications of the award of the Tribunal, or of anyone misleading Government in this respect. The difference arose on the interpretation of the Tribunal's award in regard to the differential in pay between the Air-India pilots and IAC pilots. As the views of the Air-India pilots affected the interests of the IAC pilots also, it was necessary to

have the award interpreted authoritatively by a third party. It was for this reason that Government and Air-India had in course of negotiations offered to refer the dispute to arbitration, but this was unfortunately not accepted by the Air-India pilots.

Chief Ministers' Conference

*1223. Shri Marandi:

Shri Shri Chand Goel:
Shri S. S. Kothari:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Bal Raj Madhok:
Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:
Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan:
Shri Parthasarathy:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Ram Avtar Sharma:
Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri:
Shri Raguvir Singh: Shastri:
Shri Alam Das:
Shri Y. S. Kushwah:
Dr. Surya Prakash Puri:
Shri Arjun Singh: Bhadoria:
Shri K. Suryanarayana:
Shri D. S. Patil:
Shri R. D. Bhandare:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Chief Ministers' Conference held this month the Chief Ministers blamed the Centre for food failure;

(b) if so, the reasons put forward by them for blaming the Centre;

(c) the Central Government's reaction thereto;

(d) the decisions arrived at in regard to the food problem and distribution of foodgrains to the States and in regard to supply of Fertilisers and development of minor irrigation schemes at the Conference?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) No Sir. There was no attempt at putting blame or holding a single authority responsible for the food crisis. Suggestions were

made by participants in the Conference and it was realised that for improving food production and distribution, Central and State Governments have to function in a spirit of cooperation.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) A summary of the decision arrived at regarding the food problem and distribution of foodgrains to the States and in regard to supply of fertilizers and development of minor irrigation schemes is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1080/67].

Targets of Commercial Farm Crops

*1224. Shri Ram Kishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have in order to ensure self-sufficiency in food by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan fixed targets and limits on commercial farm crops;

(b) if so, the details of maxima and Minima fixed in each case; and

(c) the main considerations underlying this decision?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) For achieving self-sufficiency in food, no limits have been fixed on cash crops. The main strategy is to achieve self-sufficiency in food, not by diversion of area from cash crops but by programmes of intensive cultivation. Targets for commercial crops have been fixed.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

बिहार में भूख से मृत्यु

*1225. श्री क० मि० मधुकर :

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 5 जून, 1967 को दैनिक समाचार पत्र "आर्यभट" में प्रकाशित हुए बिहार के राकस तथा अनाज आसन संबंधी द्वारा दिये गये वक्तव्य के बारे में इन आवास के समाचार की ओर दिनांक गया है कि बिहार में भूख से होने वाली प्रत्येक मृत्यु के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार उत्तरदायी होगी, क्योंकि केन्द्रीय सरकार न तो अपने अन्न के अनुसार अनाज ही देती है और न ही वह राज्य से बाहर किसी अन्य स्थान से अनाज खरीदने की अनुमति देती है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

आज, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धन-राज सिंह) : (क) सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में प्रेस रिपोर्ट देखी है।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार बिहार को आयातों का यथा सम्भव अधिक से अधिक आवंटन करती रही है। वहाँ पर मम्बीर स्थिति और बिहार को कोई बावल आवंटित नहीं किया जा रहा था, इस तथ्य को देखते हुए राज्य सरकार ने यह अनुरोध किया था कि यदि वे किसी राज्य से विशेष कर बावल का आलस्यु स्टॉक पाने में सक्षम हो जाते हैं और सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार उन स्टॉक को बिहार को देना मान लेती है तो केन्द्रीय सरकार ऐसे स्टॉक को बिहार में लाने की अनुमति दे दे। बिहार सरकार का जूझन-किया क्या है कि यदि वह स्टॉक उस राज्य द्वारा केन्द्रीय पूल में देने की आम्बानित मात्रा से अधिक है तो बिहार सरकार को ऐसे स्टॉक के खरीदने की अनुमति दे दी जाएगी।

केन्द्रीय सरकार की सहायता के राज्य सरकार ने बिहार में भी किम्वद सहायता

कार्यक्रम शुरू किये हैं उनसे स्थिति नियन्त्रण में है। सरकार को यह धामा है कि न तो बिहार अथवा न ही देश के सूखे से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में कहीं भी भूखमरी में कोई मौत होगी। ऐसी मृत्यु की जिम्मेवारी का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Declaration of Famine in certain areas of U.P.

*1226. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri George Fernandes:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.P. Government have sought the permission of the Central Government to declare famine in certain areas of the State;

(b) if so, the names of these areas with their total area and the population; and

(c) the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Ananashib Shinde): (a) No Sir

(b) and (c). Do not arise

Clearance of large ships at Major Ports

*1228. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri S. S. Kothari:
Shri S. K. Taperiah:
Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
Shri P. N. Selenki:
Shri Nand Kumar:

Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is considerable delay at major ports of India in receiving and clearing largeships; and

bulk carriers of 60,000 tonnes and above; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to remove this handicap?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) and (b). At present, the major ports in India are not in a position to handle large ships and bulk carriers of 60,000 tonnes and above at alongside berths. But deep drafted vessels are handled for lightening into smaller vessels in stream at Madras and at Saugor Roads, about 78 nautical miles downstream of Calcutta. Due to this, large sized ships are cleared without delay. As part of the Fourth Plan programme, a new outer harbour is being built at Madras Port which will cater to ships of 60,000 DWT in the initial stage and 100,000 DWT eventually. At Mormugao and Mangalore the provision of iron ore berths capable of handling vessels upto 60,000 DWT initially and 100,000 DWT ultimately is under consideration. The new Dock system being built at Haldia will cater to vessels of about 60,000 DWT. With some capital dredging, Paradeep Port will also be in a position to handle vessels upto 60,000 DWT.

Foodgrains Policy Committee Report

***1229. Shiva Chandra Jha:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations of the Foodgrains Policy Committee Report which have been implemented by Government so far; and

(b) the recommendations which have not been implemented with reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1081/67].

(b) The other recommendations of the Foodgrains Policy Committee are under consideration of the Government.

Cut in Rice Ration in Kerala

***1230. Shri Kameshwar Singh:**

Shri A. Sreedharan:

Shri P. C. Adichan:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a 50 per cent cut in the rice ration in Kerala from the first week of July.

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to restore the cut in ration; and

(c) when the restoration will take place?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) No, Sir. But actual issue was only 75 per cent of the admissible rice quantum of 160 grams per adult per day.

(b) The major portion of the rice available in the Central Pool is being sent to Kerala.

(c) It is not possible to say when exactly the issue of the ration of 160 grams per adult per day will be restored.

Reclamation of Chambal Ravines

5894. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh have again urged the Centre to take up reclamation of Chambal ravines as a central Project;

(b) whether the Central Government have since considered the proposal;

(c) if so, the decision taken in the matter; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) No fresh request has been received from the

Madhya Pradesh Government for reclamation of Chambal ravines as a Central project. Reclamation of ravines is being executed as a State Plan programme.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Establishment of Modern Bakeries

5895. Shri K. N. Pandey: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the six modern bakeries to be established with foreign assistance have gone into production; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) No, Sir.

(b) All the six units are under construction and are expected to be commissioned into production one by one between December 1967 and April, 1968.

ग्रामीण स्वयंसेवक दल

5896. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) ग्रामीण स्वयं सेवक दल का कार्य किन-किन राज्यों में चल रहा है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ग्रामीण स्वयं सेवक दल के कार्य के बारे में कोई प्रतिवेदन तैयार कर रही है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० गृहपदस्वामी) :

(क) अगस्त, 1966 में राज्यों को ग्रामीण स्वयं सेवक दल योजना समाप्त करने

की सलाह दी गई थी।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Central Agricultural Research Projects in Gujarat

5897. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Agricultural Research Projects in progress in Gujarat;

(b) the total amount spent on them so far and the amount proposed to be spent in the next two years; and

(c) the name of places where these are located?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Central Warehouses in Gujarat

5898. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central warehouses in Gujarat with their capacities;

(b) the names and places of their location;

(c) whether they are being used to their full capacity; and

(d) if not, the extent to which they are being used?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). There are, at present, eight warehouses of the Central Warehousing Corporation in Gujarat with a total capacity of 21,323 tonnes as under:

Centre	Capacity in tonnes.
1. Nadiad	9000 tonnes.
2. Baroda	2922 "
3. Jamnagar	2200 "
4. Anand	1733 "
5. Surat	1832 "
6. Rajkot	1450 "
7. Bhavnagar	1086 "
8. Ahmedabad	4000 "
Total	21,123 "

(c) and (d) For about eight months in the year, after the Kharif and the Rabi harvests, these warehouses are used to their full capacity. The average occupancy during the last twelve months has been 95 per cent.

Co-operative Sugar Factories in Gujarat

5899. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the number of co-operative sugar factories at present in Gujarat; and

(b) the number of such sugar factories proposed to be opened in that State during 1967-68?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy): (a) The number of licensed sugar cooperatives at present in Gujarat is 5, out of which 3 are in production; and 2 are in the process of installation.

(b) One of the 2 factories under installation is likely to commence production during 1967-68.

Soil Conservation in Gujarat

5900. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the amount allocated to the State of Gujarat for soil conservation during 1966-67; and

(b) the amount actually spent thereon during the same period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri

Annasahib Shinde): (a) For scheme of soil conservation under the State Plan, an outlay of Rs. 271 lakhs was approved for 1966-67. In addition, under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Soil Conservation, a sum of Rs. 7.61 lakhs was allotted to Gujarat.

(b) According to the report received from the State Government, the utilization is of the order of Rs. 199.61 lakhs in the execution of State Plan Schemes and Rs. 9 lakhs under the Centrally Sponsored schemes.

Loans for Farm Output to Gujarat

5901. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether any short term loan has been given to the Government of Gujarat for increasing farm output during 1966-67; and

(b) if so the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b) Yes. A short term loan of Rs. 145.72 lakhs was given to the Government of Gujarat for purchase and distribution of fertilizer during 1966-67.

मध्य प्रदेश को गेहूँ, चावल, तथा चीनी की सप्लाई

5902. श्री मं० च० दीक्षित : क्या वास्तव तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष 1966-67 में मध्य प्रदेश के लिये गेहूँ, चावल तथा चीनी का कितना क्वोटा निर्धारित किया गया तथा वास्तव में प्रत्येक वस्तु किसनी कितनी मात्रा में सप्लाई की गई; और

(ख) वर्ष 1967-68 के प्रथम तीन महीनों में मध्य प्रदेश के लिये गेहूँ, चावल तथा चीनी का कितना क्वोटा निर्धारित किया

क्या तथा इनमें से प्रत्येक वस्तु की कितनी सप्ताहों कास्तक में की गई ?

साख, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (बी.एस. साहिब सिंह): (क)

(हजार मीटरी टन में)

	गेहूँ	चीनी
आवृत्ति मात्रा	385 6 171 4	
दी गयी मात्रा	383 5 163 2	

मध्य प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय सरकार के खाने में अन्नप्राप्त की गयी आबल की सारी मात्रा राज्य सरकार को दे दी गयी थी।

(ख)

(हजार मीटरी टन)

	गेहूँ	चीनी
आवृत्ति मात्रा	48 2 29 4	
दी गयी मात्रा	43 1 8 9*	

*केवल धौल में कई घोर जून 1967 के आकर के घनी उपपन्न नहीं।

मध्य प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय सरकार के खाने में अन्नप्राप्त की गयी आबल की सारी मात्रा राज्य सरकार को दे दी गयी थी।

मध्य प्रदेश को नमकूनों के लिये अन्न विभाजना

5903. श्री सं० च० दीक्षित : क्या साख तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा वर्षापूर्व अन्न न दिले जाने के कारण मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के पास नमकून लगाने के लिये अन्न प्राप्त के घनेक आवेदन पर विचारण के अनिर्णीत रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे आवेदन को की संख्या कितनी है और कब तक अन्न 1428(A1)LSD-2

मंजूर किये जाने की संभावना है;

(ग) क्या इसके लिये मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को कुछ सहायता देने का केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो कितनी राशि की सहायता दी जायेगी ?

साख, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (बी.एस. साहिब सिंह): (क) से (घ) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से जानकारी मांगी जा रही है और मिलते ही सभा पटन पर रख दी जायेगी।

मध्य प्रदेश में सहकारिता आन्दोलन

5904. श्री सं० च० दीक्षित : क्या साख तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश में महाकारिता आन्दोलन को नेत्र करने के लिये 1966-67 में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को कोई अन्न सहायता अनुदान दिया था और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो उसका व्योम क्या है ?

साख, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (बी.एस. साहिब सिंह): (क) और (ख) जी हाँ। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को 29। 43 लाख रुपए का अन्न तथा 24 64 लाख रुपए का अनुदान मंजूर किया गया था। व्योम विवरण में दिया गया है जो सभा पटन पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये सभा LT 1082/67]

Ex-Cadre Posts in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture

5965. Shri Ram Charan: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) the total number of ex-cadre posts of Class I, II and III in his Ministry, attached offices and subordinate offices, sanctioned and filled up during the last five years upto the 31st March, 1967,

(b) the number out of these posts filled up through direct recruitment, departmental promotion and taking officers on deputation, separately, and

(c) the total number out of these posts filled from candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Candidates?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Amanshiv Shinde): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Ex-Cadre Posts of Class I, II and III in the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation

5966. Shri Ram Charan: Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state

(a) the total number of ex-cadre posts of Class I, II and III in his Ministry, attached Offices and Subordinate Offices, which have been sanctioned and filled up during the last five years (upto 31st March, 1967);

(b) the total number of such ex-cadre posts filled up through direct recruitment and through Employment Exchange,

(c) the total number of such ex-cadre posts filled up on taking officers on deputation;

(d) the total number of such ex-cadre posts filled up through departmental promotion on the basis of seniority and fitness; and

(e) the total number of ex-cadre posts filled up by approved Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Candidates?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): On the assumption that the Question refers to posts outside the cadres of organised services, the information is as follows:

(a) (i) Number of posts sanctioned	70
(ii) Number of posts filled up :	65
(b) (i) Posts filled up through direct recruitment	24
(u) Posts filled up through Employment Exchange .	15 28
(c) 3	
(d) 10	
(e) 8	

Ex-Cadre Posts of Class I, II and III in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping

5967. Shri Ram Charan: Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state

(a) the total number of ex-cadre posts of Class I, II and III in his Ministry, attached Offices and Subordinate offices, which have been sanctioned and filled up during the last five years (upto the 31st March, 1967),

(b) the total number of such ex-cadre posts filled up through direct recruitment and through Employment Exchange;

(c) the total number of such ex-cadre posts filled up on taking officers on deputation,

(d) the total number of such ex-cadre posts filled up through departmental promotion on the basis of seniority and fitness; and

(a) the total number of such ex-cadre posts filled up by approved Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Candidates?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Batteries for Caravelle Aircraft

**5998. Shri Kameshwar Singh:
Shri Madhu Limaye:**

Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Messrs. French Soft Co. manufactured batteries were imported for Caravelle Aircraft by the Indian Airlines Corporation;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of these batteries were found to be defective after being used for some time, rejected and thrown in the IAC scarpard, Santacruz in 1964;

(c) whether an IAC mechanic at Santacruz developed a method of making these batteries serviceable;

(d) whether these repaired batteries were after experiment found to be safe and serviceable and their life prolonged by several hundred flying hours;

(e) whether these batteries are being used without obtaining the formal sanction of the Director General, Civil Aviation;

(f) whether the officiating Chief Engineer, Indian Airlines Corporation, Santacruz wrote to the Chief of Inspection, Santacruz asking him to obtain the concurrence of the Controller of Aeronautical Inspection under the Director General, Civil Aviation;

(g) whether this concurrence has been obtained; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some of the batteries which had become unfit for service after expiry of their normal life as per the standards laid down, were scrapped.

(c) An electrical mechanic of the IAC had claimed that he had developed a method for rebuilding and making these batteries serviceable.

(d) The use of the repaired batteries in Caravelle aircraft is not considered safe.

(e) Rebuilt batteries have not been used in the aircrafts.

(f) to (h). All relevant particulars about these repaired batteries had been furnished to the Civil Aviation Department. They have not agreed to use of these batteries because of safety considerations.

Batteries used by I.A.C.

**5999. Shri Kameshwar Singh:
Shri Madhu Limaye:**

Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a result of a method to make scrapped/rejected batteries serviceable developed by an IAC Mechanic at Santacruz, the life of the French imported batteries has been prolonged and therefore, the outlay on battery imports has been reduced;

(b) if so, the economy effected as a result of this during 1964-65, 1965-66, and 1966-67;

(c) whether the mechanic who developed this method has been promoted/rewarded has had his service recognised by the IAC; and

(d) if so the details thereof?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) and (b) It is not the normal practice to use re-built batteries on aircraft, as battery failure can cause total power failure thereby endangering the safety of the aircraft. Installation of re-built batteries as a result of the method suggested by a mechanic of the Corporation at Santacruz was not accepted. In view of this, the question of reduction of the outlay on battery imports does not arise.

(c) and (d). The mechanic who had suggested the method for rebuilding batteries was granted two special increments with effect from March, 1966.

Indian Law Institute, New Delhi

5910. Shri George Fernandes: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Law Institute, which is a Government aided body, is experiencing financial stringency;

(b) whether the services of any of the employees of the Institute have been terminated and/or retrenched because of this financial stringency, and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to increase the grants given to this Institute?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) No, Sir. No such difficulty has been brought to the notice of Government by the Indian Law Institute.

(b) No, Sir

(c) Does not arise

Quota of Gram and Gram Dal for Gujarat

5911. Shri D. R. Parmar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the quota for gram and gram dal to be supplied to the Gujarat State during current year was revised from 31,400 tonnes to 20,250 tonnes as against 20,252 tonnes supplied last year;

(b) whether it is also a fact that only 4,942 tonnes of gram and gram dal were supplied to the Gujarat State upto May 1967 against the curtailed quota of 20,250 tonnes; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the curtailment of the quota and failure to supply the proportionate quantum so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise. It may however be mentioned that due to failure of winter rains the gram production has fallen very sharply and the surpluses available for distribution to the consuming States are very limited.

Per Capita Availability of Foodgrains

5912. Shri Virendra Kumar Shah: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 4487 on the 4th July, 1967 and state

(a) the per capita import of foodgrains in 1966-67, and

(b) when the per capita available foodgrains from indigenous resources are estimated at more than 10 Kilogram per mensem, what are the reasons for Government's inability to make available the foodgrains upto the extent of even 10 Kilogram per month per head?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) About 20.23 Kgs., based on the estimated mid-year population during 1966

(b) Government does not take over and distribute the entire quantity of foodgrains produced in the country, nor is it practicable to do so. Government distribution covers only the quantities imported and a small part of the marketable surplus which the Government can procure. The number of people who have to be supplied foodgrains is, however, so large that it is not possible to make available 10 Kgs. of foodgrains per head per month to the people covered by Government distribution.

Price of Sugarcane in U.P.

5912. Shri Virendra Kumar Shah: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received an urgent request from the Uttar Pradesh Government for the immediate enhancement of sugarcane prices;

(b) if so, the main reasons adduced by that Government for their demand; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Asanashib Shinde): (a) and (b). The Government of Uttar Pradesh has recommended enhancement of sugarcane price for 1967-68 season in order to prevent a fall in the cane acreage, to provide some incentive to the cane growers to do intensive cultivation of the crop and to ensure adequate supply of sugarcane to the sugar factories in the State.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

कृषि सम्बन्धी जानकारी का प्रसिद्धन

5914. श्री देवराज पांडेय : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चल चितों के माध्यम से किसानों को कृषि सम्बन्धी जानकारी देने की कोई योजना है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक-विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्न-साहित्य विभाग) : (क) इसके लिए कोई विशेष योजना नहीं है। यह विस्तार निदेशालय में कार्य जानकारी एकक के माध्यम कार्य का एक चाल है।

(ख) कृषि तथा सम्बद्ध विषयों पर लघु शिक्षण-सम्बन्धी फिल्में बूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय के महबूब से विस्तार निदेशालय द्वारा महत्वपूर्ण भारतीय भाषाओं में तैयार की जाती हैं। ऐसी फिल्में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में प्रदर्शन के लिए समस्त देश के सारे राज्य जानकारी एककों तथा अन्य जानकारी/प्रचार संगठनों को भेजी जाती हैं। जब कभी ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में प्रदर्शन किए जाते हैं ऐसी फिल्मों के विशेष जो भी दिखाए जाते हैं। इस वर्ष ताइचुंग नेटिव 1, संकर ज्वार, मकर बाजरा, मकर मकई और मैक्सिकन गेहूं की बीती पर ऐसी लघु शिक्षण सम्बन्धी फिल्में विस्तार निदेशालय द्वारा बनाई गई हैं। कार्य जानकारी एकक एक फिल्म नायबरी भी बना रहा है जो कृषि सम्बन्धी जानकारी पर फिल्में विभिन्न कृषि संगठनों को बिना कुछ लिए उधार देता है। ये फिल्में किसानों के लाभ के लिए दिखाई जाती हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त प्रत्येक राज्य को कृषि विभाग का कृषि जानकारी एकक भी स्थानीय परिस्थितियों में सम्बन्धित कृषि शिक्षण पर लघु शिक्षण सम्बन्धी फिल्में तैयार करता है। देश में अधिकतर राज्य कृषि जानकारी एककों ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में किसानों को दिखाने के लिए ऐसी शिक्षण सम्बन्धी फिल्में बनाना शुरू कर दिया है या शुरू करने वाले हैं।

लगान समाप्त करना

5915. श्री देवराज पांडेय : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि किन-किन राज्यों ने 5 एकड़ से कम भूमि पर लगान समाप्त करने का निर्णय किया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक-विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्न-साहित्य विभाग) : एक विवरण मन्त्रालय पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या (एन०टी०-1083/67)]।

महाराष्ट्र में कृषि विश्वविद्यालय

5916. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या साहू तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र में एक कृषि विश्व-विद्यालय स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ तो किस स्थान पर तथा यह कब तक स्थापित किया जायेगा , और

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने विश्वविद्यालय सम्बन्धी यह योजना कब स्वीकार की थी तथा इस कार्य के लिये कितना धन दिया जायेगा ?

साहू, कृषि, सामुदायिक-विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) कृषि विश्व विद्यालय की स्थापना एक राज्य का विषय है। महाराष्ट्र सरकार भीषी पंचवर्षीय योजनावधि के दौरान राज्य में एक कृषि विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने का इरादा रखती है। राज्य सरकार ने एक कृषि विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना के लिए निम्न विचार कर लिया है। डाक्ट बिल पर भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् द्वारा विचार कर लिया गया है और उसकी टिप्पणी राज्य सरकार के पास भेजी जा रही है।

(ख) जहाँ तक हमारी जानकारी है प्रस्तावित कृषि विश्वविद्यालय के लिए स्थान का अभी राज्य सरकार द्वारा निश्चय नहीं किया गया है।

(ग) जैसा कि प्रश्न के भाग (क) में पहले ही बताया गया है कि महाराष्ट्र में एक कृषि विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना के लिए योजना को अनुमोदित करना राज्य सरकार का अपना अधिकार है।

फिर भी कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों की स्थापना के केन्द्रीय शामिल काम पर किए जाने वाले विकास सम्बन्धी खर्च को पूरा करने के लिए

केन्द्रीय सरकार जन होती है। सहायता के लिए कोई सुझाव देने पर कृषि विश्वविद्यालय महाराष्ट्र की भाषिक सहायता देने का परिणाम विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के धाचक तथा पद्धति के अनुसार निश्चित किया जाएगा तब तक इस विश्वविद्यालय हेतु भीषी योजना-वधि के लिए अनुदानों में विदेशी मुद्रा के लिए व्यवस्था कर दी गई है।

सहायता कावों में कदाचार

5917. श्री रामसिंह धरवाल :

श्री तुल्य नमः कृपावत :

क्या साहू तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मखिल भारतीय सेवक मजदूर के उप-प्रधान ने बिहार के मून्नायस लेज में सहायता कार्य करने समय केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों द्वारा किये जा रहे कदाचार के विरुद्ध निकायत की है ,

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस मामले की विस्तृत जांच करने का आदेश दिया था, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो नरमम्बन्धी ध्योग क्या है ?

साहू, कृषि, सामुदायिक-विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसी कोई निकायत नहीं मिली है। सहायता कावों को चलाने की जिम्मेदारी राज्य-सरकार की है और केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारी इन में से किनी कार्य के कार्यकारी नहीं हैं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

मगालेण्ड में चुनाव

5918. श्री मधु मिश्र :

श्री० राज मन्नेहर मोहिता :

श्री स० श्री० जननी :

श्री जार्ज कर्नेन्डीश :

क्या बिधि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि माया मल-

राजधानी में मनीपुर में उच्चतम, ताम्रगंगा तथा तेंगनोपाल सह-विभाजनों में हास के चुनावों का बहिष्कार किया था;

(ख) क्या उस क्षेत्र में कुछ चुनाव केन्द्रों पर बिजोही नागाओं ने गोमियां चलाई थीं;

(ग) क्या पुनः चुनाव कराने का आदेश दिया गया है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उस क्षेत्र में भ्रान्तिपूर्ण चुनाव कराने के लिये क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ?

विभिन्न मंत्रालय में उपस्थिति (बी दा० रा० कल्याण) : (क) मुख्य निर्वाचन अधिकारी, मनीपुर से जानकारी संगृहीत की जा रही है।

(ख) जी हाँ।

(ग) और (घ). विरोधी नागाओं की गड़बड़ी के कारण, पाँच मतदान केन्द्रों में मतदान स्थगित कर दिया गया था, किन्तु सुरक्षा का पर्याप्त इन्तजाम कर लेने के पश्चात् स्थगित मतदान स्थगित तारीखों को जाति-पूर्वक करा लिया गया था। ब्योरा नीचे दिया गया है :

मतदान केन्द्र का संख्याक और नाम	निर्वाचन क्षेत्र का संख्याक और नाम	मतदान की मूलतः नियत तारीख	वह तारीख जिस को मतदान स्थगित कराया गया
32—सामतान	21—तेंगनोपाल	15—2—67	24—2—1967
17—मारीग बुल्नेन	21—तेंगनोपाल	28—2—67	6—3—1967
17—बाजू	23—उच्चतम	15—2—67	28—2—1967
1—विशालींग	26—तमेई	20—2—67	4—3—1967
21—मार्डोवमेई	27—ताम्रगंगा	20—2—67	4—3—1967

पशुपालन

5919. श्री कृष्ण चन्द कल्याण :

श्री राम सिंह धरमवाल :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ समय पहले सरकार ने 6 महीने के लिए पशुपालन संबंधी विभिन्न प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने हेतु कुछ अधिकारी भ्रमरीका भेजे थे;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन पर कितना व्यय हुआ; और

(ग) इन अधिकारियों को प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त के बाद देश के किन्-किन् पशुपालन केन्द्रों में नियुक्त किया गया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक-विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (बी प्रमोद साहू सिंह) : (क) 1966 तथा 1967 में विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों के 16 अधिकारियों को 6 मास के लिए पशुपालन संबंधी प्रशिक्षण हेतु भ्रमरीका भेजा गया था।

(ख) जहाँ तक 1-4-66 से पूर्व भेजे गये 9 व्यक्तियों का संबंध है, प्रायोजित राज्य सरकारों ने समस्त स्थानीय व्यय (जिसमें आन्तरिक यात्रा भोजन तथा भत्ते आदि शामिल हैं) व्यय वहन किया। विदेश का समस्त व्यय (जिसमें अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय यात्रा का व्यय भी शामिल है) भ्रमरीकी सरकार ने वहन किया।

वहाँ तक 1-4-66 के पश्चात् मेरे वये 7 व्यक्तियों का सम्बन्ध है, संबंधित राज्य सरकारों ने उनकी धनसहायता यातायात के प्रतिरिक्त उपरोक्त स्वामीय व्यय भी वहन किये। विदेश में उनका समस्त व्यय भारतीय सरकार ने वहन किया। इन व्यक्तियों पर आये समस्त व्यय के विषय में रास्तेविक आंकड़े तथा पटल पर रख दिये जायेंगे।

(ग) इन निवृत्तियों का सम्बन्ध राज्य सरकारों से है अतः उन से जानकारी प्राप्त होती ही तथा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

**Hindustan Shipyard Limited,
Visakhapatnam**

5920. **Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:** Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Shipyard Limited has not achieved its target, as envisaged in the Third Five Year Plan,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the steps taken to achieve the target?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) Yes, Sir. As against the targetted dead weight tonnage of 50,000 to 60,000 per annum, the output during the Third Plan period was approximately 122,000 DWT.

(b) The target was not achieved due to delays in receipt of orders for ships and imported materials, shortage of steel and electrodes and non-implementation of a part of the development programme.

(c) In order to increase the capacity of the Yard for building ships totalling 50,000 DWT per annum, various steps have been taken. These include the appointment of a Special Development Officer to attend to the

development programme of the Shipyard, the introduction of production control measures in the Hull Shop and the Blacksmith Shop, improvement in the handling facilities in the Hull Shop and the crane facilities at the berths and arrangements made with Yugoslavia and Polish firms for bulk supply of machinery and components.

मूंदर और बिजयबाड़ा से बीच हवाई घाटा

5921. श्री हुकूम चन्द कडवावः
श्री डॉक्टर सिंह :

क्या पर्यटन और अंतरिक्ष उड्डयन मंत्री 28 मार्च 1967 के अनुरोधित प्रश्न संख्या 75 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने मूंदर और बिजयबाड़ा के बीच एक हवाई घाटा बनाने का ध्येय रूप से निर्णय कर लिया है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसका व्यय क्या है?

पर्यटन तथा अंतरिक्ष उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). मामले की धनी जांच की जा रही है।

बीचे ग्राम चुनाव

5922. श्री हुकूम चन्द कडवावः
श्री डॉक्टर सिंह :

क्या बिचि मंत्री 28 मार्च, 1967 के अनुरोधित प्रश्न संख्या 59 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने बीचे ग्राम चुनावों में लोक सभा के स्थानों के लिये प्रत्येक मान्यता प्राप्त दल को बिचे मतों के बारे में जानकारी इकट्ठी कर ली है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसका पूरा विवरण क्या है?

बिचि मंत्रालय में उपस्थिति (श्री डा० रा० कडवावः) : (क) और (ख). बिचे नहीं

वर्गों के प्रविष्टि अधिकारों का निर्वाकन जायेन
 द्वारा संकल्पन और संस्थापन प्रती तक पूरा
 नहीं हुआ है ।

Tourist Hotel at Kovalam in Kerala

5923. श्री D. K. Kunte;
 श्री H. P. Chatterjee;
 श्री S. C. Samanta;
 श्री Yashpal Singh;
 श्री Umanath;
 श्री K. Anirudhan;
 श्रीमति Susela Gopalan;
 श्री Viswanatha Menon;
 श्री K. M. Abraham;
 श्री P. P. Zachose;

Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a big Tourist Hotel at Kovalam, eight miles away from Trivandrum in Kerala,

(b) if so, how much land is going to be acquired for the purpose;

(c) the number of families to be displaced and compensation to be given to them,

(d) whether it is proposed to develop Kovalam into an international tourist resort, and

(e) if so, the cost thereof?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to acquire through the State Government about 20 acres and 20,830 cents (8 Hectres and 17,80 acres) at Kovalam for various works under the scheme of integrated development of Kovalam which includes the construction of a hotel there.

(c) Seventeen families will be displaced. About one acre of land in the neighbourhood is proposed to be acquired by the State Government for their rehabilitation whereby it will be possible to allot 5 cents of land per family besides providing common amenities. Twenty-three more fami-

lies will also be affected by the acquisition of land. Since they are owner-occupants, petty traders, etc., the State Government are of the view that no special arrangements are necessary in their behalf apart from the payment of value of land acquired from them.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The outlay proposed is Rs. 103.50 lakhs out of which the Central Government share will be Rs. 95 lakhs.

दिल्ली में मुनीपालम केंद्र

5924. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी .

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री राम सिंह अवरवाल :

क्या साख तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सब है कि दिल्ली के नवफनड खण्ड में उज्ज्वल में 30 एकड़ भूमि में एक मुनीपालम केंद्र बनाने का निर्णय किया गया है और

(ख) यदि हा, तो यह कार्य किमको सौंपा गया है और इस पर कितना धन खर्च होने का अनुमान है ?

साख, कृषि, सामुदायिक-विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी) : (क) जी हा ।

(ख) "पोल्टरी कोऑपरेटिव एस्टेट लिमिटेड उज्जवा" के नाम से पोल्टरी कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटी को दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा यह कार्य सौंप दिया गया । योजना पर अनुमानित खर्च 9.6 लाख रुपये है । सोसाइटी को यूनिकेफ से लगभग 64,500 रुपये मुफ्त उपकरण मिलेंगे ।

बिहार के सुखापस्त क्षेत्रों को सहायता

5925. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :

श्री बामनी :

क्या साख तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में किये गये सहायता कार्य का मूल्यांकन किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य रूप-रेखा क्या है ; और

(ग) सहायता कार्य को तेज करने के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक-विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). बिहार के सूखे से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में सहायता कार्य गठित करने की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकार की है लेकिन दोनों राज्य तथा केन्द्रीय सरकारें सहायता कार्यक्रमों और वे कार्यक्रम पर्याप्त अथवा अपर्याप्त हैं की निरन्तर समीक्षा करती रहती है । समय समय पर बिहार की संयुक्त आपात समिति भी सहायता सम्बन्धी उपायों की समीक्षा करती रहती है । इस समिति के अध्यक्ष केन्द्रीय खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री हैं और केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों के अन्य प्रतिनिधियों के अलावा, बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री भी इसके सदस्य हैं । इन समीक्षाओं से सहायता कार्यक्रमों को शीघ्रता से और दक्षतापूर्वक कार्यान्वित करने में सहायता मिली है ।

केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा बिहार को सूखा-सहायता के लिये दी गई सहायता का व्यौरा 10 जुलाई, 1967 को सभा के पटल पर रखी गई "भारत में खाद्य तथा कमी की स्थिति की समीक्षा", जुलाई, 1967 में दिया गया है ।

Missing of Ballot Papers in New Delhi

5926. Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:

Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one thousand ballot papers were found

missing at a polling station in New Delhi in the last General Elections, as a result of which the polling started one hour late; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to recover the missing ballot papers?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). The Presiding Officer of a polling station in Laxmibai Nagar lost on his way thereto the packet of ballot papers that had been given to him. He immediately reported the loss to the Returning Officer who arranged for the issue of another set of ballot papers. Because of this accidental loss, polling at this station began half an hour late. The loss was immediately reported to the police who made efforts to recover the packet but without success. As the serial numbers of the lost ballot papers had been noted and these were not found among the polled ballot papers, no further action was considered necessary.

Unserviceable Tractors

5927. Shri R. Barua:

Shri D. N. Patodia:

Shri C. C. Desai:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tractors out of those imported in 1966-67 which are no more serviceable and are lying idle and the reasons for not repairing them; and

(b) whether any foreign countries have recently offered to export their tractors to India and if so, whether any decision has been taken on the offer?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) No tractor out of those imported in 1966-67 is reported to have become unserviceable and lying idle. No complaint has been received in this regard.

(b) U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia and Rumania have offered to supply agricultural tractors early this year, a contract was entered into between the S.T.C. and the Russian manufacturers for import of 4,000 DT-14B tractors. The S.T.C. has recently entered into a contract with the Czech manufacturer, for supply of 2,000 Zetor 2011 tractors. It has been decided not to import agricultural tractors from Rumania. The question of importing more tractors from U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia is under consideration.

Procurement of wheat, barley and Gram

5928. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shrimati Sushila Rohtagi:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantities of wheat, barley and gram procured under the compulsory procurement scheme from the farmers in Uttar Pradesh State in the current year;

(b) if so, whether the target fixed for the purpose has been achieved; and

(c) whether the procured quantity of wheat, barley and gram has met the scarcity situation in the State?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) A quantity of 1,97,454 tonnes of wheat, barley, gram and other rabi foodgrains has been procured under the compulsory procurement scheme.

(b) The targets have not yet been fully achieved.

(c) This has helped in meeting the scarcity situation in the State to some extent.

Community Development Blocks

5929. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount given to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for Community Development Blocks during 1966-67; and

(b) the amount allotted to the State Government for the purpose during 1967-68?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy): (a) On the approved outlay of Rs. 618 lakhs for Community Development Block programmes, Central share amounting to Rs. 421.41 lakhs (Rs. 268.94 lakhs as grants and Rs. 152.47 lakhs as loan), was released to the Government of Uttar Pradesh during 1966-67.

(b) An outlay of Rs. 313 lakhs, including the Central and State shares, has been proposed by the Planning Commission in consultation with the State Government for the Community Development programme in Uttar Pradesh during 1967-68.

India's Best Village During 1966-67

5930. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Rama Chandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Heerji Bhal:
Shri K. Pradhani:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a nationwide competition for adjudging India's best village during 1966-67;

(b) if so, the name and location of the best village so adjudged; and

(c) the special feature of the best village thus selected and the prize given to it?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy): (a) India's best village during 1966-67 is likely to be adjudged some time after October, 1967, by which time results of the assessment at the States level are expected to become available.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

बरहानपुर में हवाई अड्डा

5931. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्व निमाड़ जिले (मध्य प्रदेश) के बरहानपुर नगर में एक हवाई अड्डे के लिए कुछ वर्ष पहले सर्वेक्षण किया गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) भारत सरकार के नागर विमानन विभाग द्वारा किसी भी समय कोई ऐसा सर्वेक्षण कार्य नहीं किया गया है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

टैक्सी ड्राइवरों के विरुद्ध अभियान

5932. श्री भोलू प्रसाद :
श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :
श्री रवि राय :

क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 27 अप्रैल, 1967 से दिल्ली पुलिस ने टैक्सी वालों तथा किराये पर चलने वाली स्कूटर गाड़ियों वालों के विरुद्ध एक जोरदार अभियान आरम्भ किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ; और

(ग) क्या इस अभियान के दौरान टैक्सियों तथा स्कूटरों की भी जांच की गई थी ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) जी हां ।

विशेष अभियान तीन दिन किया गया ।

(ख) और (ग). परिणाम नीचे सूचित किया गया है ।

अपराध का स्वरूप	पकड़े गये मामलों की संख्या	
	टैक्सियां	स्कूटर
1. सवारियां ले जाने में इन्कारी	1	43
2. अधिक किराया लेना	—	10
3. दोषयुक्त मीटर	5	7
4. असावधान और अशिक्षित मोटरचालन	—	1

उपरोक्त कुल 67 मामलों में से 38 पर घटनास्थल पर ही विचार किया गया और जुमनि के रूप में 695 रुपये वसूल किये गये । शेष मामले नियमित न्यायालयों में विचार के लिये भेज दिये गये ।

Settlement of Land in Manipur

5933. Shri M. Meghachandra: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the names and number of persons who have been granted settlement of land in the township of Lamphelpat, Manipur during the last five years;

(b). whether an area of 1,000 acres of arable and cultivable land in Lamphelpat was put to cultivation last year and the years before;

(c) whether this area is required immediately for Government purposes and is not being cultivated during the current year; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not putting it under cultivation on annual lease basis in the context of the acute food problem?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) No person was granted land in Lamphelpat, Manipur, for agricultural purpose during the last 5 years. However, 7.35 acres of land were given for pony breeding centres on the western fringe and 11 acres of land on the eastern fringe were given for homestead to 14 persons, viz. Arambam Ibopish akingh, Raj Kumari Neyon Devi, Thokchomam Amarkrisna Singh, Ningthemayumongbi Bidhumuksi Devi, Ningthemayum Ongbimoirangle Devi, Laishram Ongbiraj, Kumari Sanauaima Devi, Laishram Gopalsingh, Wasengbam Ongbi Medhabati Devi, Raj Kumari Sanatombi Devi, Kherdani Devi, Khidirrani Mairambam Kheldendra Singh, Haobam Kerani Singh and Haobam Bhubonsingh.

(b) Approximately seven hundred and sixty-eight acres of land were cultivated by about three hundred and twenty-seven persons during the year 1966-67 and before on a temporary basis.

(c) The whole of the area is not required immediately for Government constructing and consequently the Manipur Administration is taking action to utilise these lands temporarily for cultivation through the Agriculture Department.

(d) Does not arise.

Land Revenue in Manipur

5934. Shri M. Meghachandra: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether land revenue has been raised 100 per cent in Manipur with effect from 1st January, 1967;

(b) the amount of the enhanced land revenue collected so far;

(c) whether Government propose to stay the realisation of this enhanced land revenue in view of the opposition of the people of Manipur to this step; and

(d) if not, the steps to be taken in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Land revenue rates have been rationalized so as to introduce an element of progression in accordance with the class of land instead of a flat rate. Only in case of first class agricultural land, the rates have been enhanced up to hundred per cent. Enhanced rate has been enforced in four valley sub-divisions from 1st January, 1966.

(b) Rupees two lakhs twenty-one thousand (approximately collected from the above mentioned four sub-division from 1st January 1967 to 30th June, 1967, at the enhanced rate;

(c) and (d). In so far as the revised rates, taken into account different classes of land, these are fair to all concerned and the question of staying the realization does not arise.

Sugar Requirement of M.P.

5935. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total yearly needs of sugar in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the names of sugar mills in Madhya Pradesh;

(c) the period for which they worked in 1966-67 season and the quantity of sugar produced by them; and

(d) the period the said mills are likely to work during the next season and the quantity of sugar they are likely to produce?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) The State Government has not given the yearly requirement of sugar. The present quota of sugar for Madhya Pradesh is

9,192 tonnes per month w.e.f. May, 1967.

(b) and (c).

Name of the factory	Period for which worked during 1966-67 on the basis of 22 hours working day.	Sugar production (Tonnes)
	(Days)	
1. M/s. The Gwalior Sugar Company Ltd., P. O. Dabra, Distt. Gwalior.	35	2058
2. M/s. The Bhopal Sugar Industries Ltd., Sehore, Distt. Sehore.	30	1851
3. M/s. Jaora Sugar Mills Pvt. Ltd., P. O. Jaora, Distt. Ratlam.	25	1926
4. M/s. Seth Govindram Sugar Mills, P.O. Mehidpur Road, Distt. Ujjain.	Did not work	
5. M/s. The Jiwaji Rao Sugar Co. Ltd., P.O. Dalauda, Distt. Mandsaur.	34	1679

(d) It is too early to give estimates of working duration and sugar production of these mills in 1967-68 season.

Forest Land for House-Building

5936. Shri Ramchandra Ulaka:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:
Shri Bramhanandji:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Shamlat or forest land is given for construction of house-building to some persons through Gram Panchayats under the Punjabi Village Common Land (Regulation) Act, 1961 in Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the number of cases in which land has been allotted upto the end of 1966 and in the first six months of 1967 in each State and the category

of people to whom such land is allotted; and

(c) whether such schemes are proposed to be introduced in other States too and if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

High-Yielding Varieties of Foodgrains

5937. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:
Shri G. S. Mishra:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the names and potentials of high-yielding varieties of wheat, jawar, bajra and maize developed in the country;

(b) the States where they are being propagated;

(c) whether the seeds of these have to be renewed and if so, after how many years; and

(d) the States specially suitable for the above seeds?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) The names of high yielding varieties of wheat, jowar, bajra and maize developed in the country, and approved by the Central Variety Release Committee are given below. The maximum yield obtained during trials is also indicated against each variety:

Name of the variety	Maximum yield in kg./ha.
1	2
1. <i>Wheat</i>	
Sharbati Sonora	5597
2. <i>Jowar Hybrids</i>	
CSH 1	5500
CSH 2	3895
3. <i>Bajra Hybrids</i>	
HB 1	6700
HB 2	5262

I	2
4. Maize Hybrids	
Ganga 101	6020
Ganga 3	7080
Ganga Safed 2	7420
Deccan	4375
Ranjit	6440
Hi-starch	6200
Himalaya 123	7030

Recently the Central Variety Release Committee has also approved the release of six 'Composite' maize varieties, viz., Kisan, Vikram, Sona, Vijay, Jawahar and Amber, for cultivation. The yield performances of these composite varieties are statistically at par with the maize hybrids already released. These have, however, shown a greater measure of field resistance to the stem borer pest as also to diseases like the downy mildew, rust, bacterial stock rot and leaf blight than the double cross maize hybrids released earlier.

(b) to (d). The seeds of these High Yielding Varieties are being propagated in the following areas as recommended by the Central Variety Release Committee.

Name of Variety	Areas recommended
Wheat	
Sharbati Sonora . .	Eastern U. P., Bihar, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Orissa, M. P. and Gujarat.

Jowar Hybrids

CSH 1	Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, U. P., and Orissa and the irrigated summer tracts of Madras and Andhra Pradesh.
CSH 2	In mid-late areas in Kharif season (in the States where CSH-1 is recommended for short and medium duration kharif tracts.

Bajra Hybrids.

HB-1	Punjab, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Mysore.
HB 2	Regions of inadequate moisture in Gujarat State.

I	2
Maize Hybrids	
Ganga 101	Northern plains of Punjab, Bihar, West Bengal.
Ganga 3	Rajasthan, U. P. Punjab, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and M.P.
Ganga Safed 2	White maize areas of Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, U. P. West Bengal.
Deccan	Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Maharashtra, M. P. and Gujarat.
Ranjit	Rajasthan, Gujarat, Northern Maharashtra.
Hi-starch. . . .	All maize growing areas in India.
Himalaya 123	Himalayan hill regions from elevation 2500 ft. upto 5000 ft.

Maize Composites

Kisan and Vikram . .	Haryana, Rajasthan and Gujarat.
Sona, Vijay and Jawahar . .	Punjab and Western U. P.
Kisan and Jawahar . .	Eastern U. P., Bihar and West Bengal.
Amber and Jawahar . .	Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Maharashtra.
Amber	Himalayan region.

The seeds of the hybrids have to be renewed every year while those of self-pollinated crop of wheat need to be renewed only once in every three to five years. If the seed crop of 'composite maize' is grown fairly away from local maize the seeds need not be renewed by the farmer.

Supply of Seed to Drought Affected Areas in U. P.

5938. Shri Sradhakar Supakar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of paddy seeds supplied to the drought-affected State of Uttar Pradesh for kharif sowing; and

(b) whether the demands for seeds by the State have been met in full?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). The Uttar Pradesh Government had asked for the supply of 2,000 quintals of Taichung Native-I and 200 quintals of IR-8 paddy seeds. Against this demand, the National Seeds Corporation has already supplied 1950 quintals of Taichung Native-I and 198.4 quintals of IR-8 paddy seeds to the State. The State Department of Agriculture has procured a quantity of 57,800 quintals of paddy seeds locally for issue to the cultivators through their seed stores. The above quantities, together with 70,000 quintals of paddy seeds made available by the State Cooperative Department, are expected to fully meet the requirements of the State.

Conference on Rise in Freight Rates

5939. **Shri M. R. Krishna:**

Shri Virendrakumar Shah:

Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) whether the representatives of the Shipping Corporation of India will attend the Conference in the United States which will discuss the rise in freight rates; and

(b) if so, their names?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao) (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

Import of Tractors

5940. **Shri M. R. Krishna:**

Shri K. P. Singh Deo:

Shri P. N. Solanki:

Shri S. S. Kothari:

Shri H. Ajmal Khan:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that Government have entered into agree-

ment with foreign countries to purchase two thousand 20 H.P. tractors;

(b) the total requirement of tractors for the country; and

(c) the total production of tractors from the existing tractor manufacturing units in the country?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) The State Trading Corporation has entered into an agreement with a Czech firm for supply of 2,000 tractors of 20 H.P.

(b) It is estimated that during 1967-68, a total number of 25,000 tractors will be required.

(c) It is expected that about 13,000 tractors would be produced in the country during 1967-68.

मध्य प्रदेश में बरमे

5941. श्री ग० च० दीक्षित : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्र ने मध्य प्रदेश को गत वर्ष कितने बरमे सप्लाई किये थे ;

(ख) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) यदि कोई बरमे सप्लाई किये गये हैं तो उनसे कितने एकड़ भूमि में सिंचाई की व्यवस्था की गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) और (ख). भारत सरकार राज्य सरकार को बोरिंग की मशीनें सप्लाई नहीं करती। विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों की मांगों के आधार पर उन्हें बोरिंग की मशीनों के आयात के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा दे

वी जाती है। पिछले वर्ष मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने बोरिंग की मशीनों के आयात करने या देशी मशीनों की प्राप्ति के विषय में कोई प्राप्ति नहीं की थी।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

Japanese Rigs for Digging Wells in India

5942 Shri Valmiki Chaudhary:
Shri Shiv Chandika Prasad:
Shri Sitaram Kesri

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Japanese Rigs received so far as donation from the Government of Japan for boring wells in India,

(b) the number of them allotted to Bihar State

(c) whether they have actually fixed, and

(d) if not the names of the places where they are proposed to be fixed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde). (a) No rigs from Japan by way of donation have been received by the Government of India

(b) to (d) Do not arise

कालघाट में नर्मदा नदी पर पुल

5943. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाह :

श्री स्वतन्त्र सिंह कोठारी :

श्री श्रीचन्द बोधरा :

श्री राम सिंह अबरवाल :

क्या परिवहन तथा नीबहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या बीबी पंचवर्षीय योजना में

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कालघाट गांव में नर्मदा नदी पर राष्ट्रीय राजपथ को मिलान वाला पुल बनाने का विचार है,

(ख) क्या यह मंच है कि वर्तमान पुल बरतान के मौसम में बहुत दिनों तक यातायात के लिये बन्द रहता है,

(ग) क्या यह भी मंच है कि विशेषज्ञों का यह राय है कि पुल की सामान्य क्षतिग्रस्त मरामत हो गई है, और

(घ) यदि हा, तो नये पुल का निर्माण काय प्राथमिक करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

परिवहन तथा नीबहन मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री भक्त वरम) : (क) राष्ट्रीय मुख्य मार्ग के विकास के लिये चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारम्भ में एक उच्चस्तरीय पुल के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव शामिल है। यह प्रश्न कि क्या पुल का निर्माण कार्य चतुर्थ योजना काल में प्रारम्भ किया जायगा योजना-काल में राष्ट्रीय मुख्य मार्ग के विकास के लिये निश्चिन्त रूप में प्रावर्तित हो गे धनराशि पर निर्भर करता है।

(ख) हाँ हाँ।

(ग) यह मंच नहीं है कि पुल का सामान्य जीवन काल समाप्त हो गया है क्योंकि यह मंच है कि पुल प्राथमिक भारी यातायात के लिये पर्याप्त चौड़ा और मजबूत नहीं है।

(घ) उपलब्ध धनराशि की अपेक्षा-योजना के कारण अभी तक नवीन पुल का निर्माण शुरू करना संभव नहीं हो सका है।

साथ तथा कुछ मंत्रालय में तृतीय धेवी के पर

5944. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाह :

श्री निहाल सिंह :

श्री राम बोधरा आलवाले :

श्री रघुवीर सिंह सारणी :
श्री स्वतन्त्र सिंह कीठारी :
श्री सिध कुमार सारणी :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री हरबाल वैष्णव :

क्या साख तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गृह-मन्त्रालय द्वारा मूलतः खाद्य तथा कृषि विभागों के लिए मजूर तृतीय श्रेणी के कई स्थायी पद होने पर भी अस्थायी पदों को स्थायी पदों में नहीं बदला गया है ,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उपर्युक्त पद का क्या समय उपयोग न करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) यदि उपर्युक्त भाग (क) और (ख) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो इन नियमों को क्रियान्वित न करने तथा पदावधि न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

साख, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी) : (क) जी नहीं । तृतीय श्रेणी के समस्त अस्थायी पदों में 1966 के अन्त तक स्थायी पदों में परिणत होने में, स्थायी पदों में परिणत कर दिये गये हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

सहकार (वेहराडून) पर नेहरू स्मारक

5945. श्री वल्लभ सिंह मुरवाह :
क्या कर्बल तथा जलैतिक उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अखिल भारतीय मानव सेवा संघ ने सरकार से प्रार्थना की है कि वेहराडून के निकट सहकार पर एक नेहरू स्मारक स्थापित किया जाये ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ज़ोरे क्या हैं तथा इसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वर्बल तथा जलैतिक उद्योग मंत्री (डा० कर्बल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सहकार पर एक नेहरू स्मारक स्थापित करने की एक योजना प्रधान मंत्री के सचिवालय से दिसम्बर, 1965 में प्राप्त हुई थी । अखिल भारतीय मानव सेवा संघ द्वारा तैयार की गई योजना में ये सम्मिलित थे . स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू की मूर्ति की स्थापना, डाक बगले में नेहरू गेट नाम में एक गेट का निर्माण, मंत्र के अर्थों के निकट जलाने (ग्रिजियर) तथा स्नानागारों का निर्माण, बालकों के लिये नेहरू बाल-उद्यान नाम से एक पार्क का विकास, एक दुग्धशाला इमारत का निर्माण जिसमें एक पुस्तकालय, एक मन्ना-भवन (मैमैम्बनी हाल) और ग्रन्थ के क्वार्टर इत्यादि होंगे । प्रस्तुत किये गए विभिन्न प्रस्तावों में से पर्यटन विभाग का प्रमुख उद्देश्य महत्त्वपूर्ण करने के निकट जलानों तथा स्नानागारों का निर्माण और उक्त स्थान के एक 'स्पा' के रूप में विकास के लिए आवास सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करना है । इसलिए, तैयारी के रूप में सर्वेक्षण कार्य धारण करने के लिए पर्यटन सम्बन्धी अनुषंग पंचवर्षीय योजना में । साख रुपये की व्यवस्था की गयी है ।

Cochin Port Employees Union

5946. श्री Vasudevan Nair:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Shri C Janardhanan:

Shri P. C. Adicham:

Shri Viswanatha Menon:

Shri E K Nayanar:

Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cochin Port authorities had refused permission to the Cochin Port Employees Union to hold a meeting in the Willingdon Island in the first week of June, 1967;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that all the Unions working in the Port were being permitted to have their meetings in the port premises?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. E. V. Rao): (a) and (b). The Cochin Port Employees Union had asked the Port Trust for permission to hold a meeting of its members in the Workshop Maidan on 6th June, 1967. The Union postponed the meeting to the 8th. Subsequently the Union wrote to the Port Trust that it would be holding the meeting of the Union members as a matter of right on the 20th at another place where meetings are not allowed. The Port Trust were unable to convey a decision by the 20th, but the Union held the meeting without getting the permission.

(c) The Cochin Port Trust has stated that permission is generally given to Unions of Workers to hold meetings in the Workshop area depending on local conditions prevailing at the particular time.

Transfer of Work to Food Corporation of India

5947. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sections abolished in the Food Department and the number of persons who have become surplus as a result of transfer of work to the Food Corporation of India during the last one year;

(b) whether the Food Corporation of India have agreed to absorb Clerks and Assistants who became surplus due to gradual transfer of work to the Corporation; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by Government to ensure that the affected persons are not transferred to the central pool of the Home Ministry and they are treated at par with ex-cadre staff?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri

Annasahib Shinde): (a) One section has been abolished in the Food Department during the last one year as a result of transfer of work to the Food Corporation of India. In all 13 persons became surplus. The surplus personnel have been absorbed in the Department itself against other vacancies.

(b) and (c). The question of absorption of clerks and assistants of the Central Secretariat Service working in the Food Department, who may become surplus, is under consideration in consultation with the Food Corporation of India.

Supply of Paddy from Orissa to West Bengal and Bihar

5948. Shri Sadhakur Supakar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of paddy and paddy seeds supplied by Orissa to West Bengal and Bihar in the months of April, May and June this year; and

(b) the difference in the prices of procurement of rice and paddy in Orissa and West Bengal?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) 7,752 tonnes paddy seed was despatched from Orissa to Bihar during the months April to June, 1967. There was no proposal to supply any paddy to West Bengal, though rice is being supplied to West Bengal from Orissa.

(b) Depending on variety, procurement prices of paddy vary from Rs. 56.25 to Rs. 61.60 per quintal in West Bengal as against Rs. 41.00 per quintal to Rs. 49.00 per quintal in Orissa. Similar procurement prices of rice range between Rs. 93.75 and Rs. 101.80 in West Bengal against Rs. 74.15 and Rs. 87.24 in Orissa.

Retrenchment of Employees of Food Corporation of India

5949. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri C. Janardhanan:

Shri P. C. Adichan:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain employees of the Food Corporation of India had been retrenched at Cochin during this year;

(b) if so, the number of employees thus retrenched; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Posts in Election Commission

5950. **Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain posts were created and filled in January, 1967 in the Election Commission without framing their Recruitment Rules;

(b) if so, the number, designation, scale of pay and duration of such posts and reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Recruitment Rules for the posts of Superintendent (Legal) have been framed making sound knowledge of Stenography an obligatory qualification applicable to such posts as are not prescribed by the Ministry of Law; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the number of persons with such qualifications available in the Election Commission?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri D. E. Chavan): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. One post of Superintendent (Legal) in the scale of Rs. 620-30-530 was created and filled in the Election Commission with effect from 5-1-1967. The post is sanctioned upto 29-2-1968. As is usual in such cases, the post was first created and action to frame recruitment rules was taken simultaneously. The

post was filled pending the framing of the recruitment rules which have since been notified.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Superintendent (Legal), besides other items of legal work, has to assist the Chief Election Commissioner in the matter of disqualification cases wherein he has been vested with judicial powers by the Constitution and the Election Law. In these matters, the decision of the Chief Election Commissioner is final. The cases are thus decided strictly on judicial basis by regular hearings of the parties when evidence from records and arguments are admitted. The Superintendent (Legal) is required to render assistance to the Chief Election Commissioner in these cases by taking down notes in these hearings, sifting of evidence from records and supplying proper reference to him to record his orders. For the efficient discharge of his duties it is essential that the incumbent of the post should possess an adequate knowledge of stenography and background of election law. Thus the post of Superintendent (Legal) in the Commission's office is in this respect different from the post of Superintendent in the Legislative Department of the Law Ministry. At the time the post was created and filled there were 4 persons with sound knowledge of stenography in this office out of whom two possessed a Law Degree.

Development of Animal Husbandry

5951 **Shri K. Lakshappa:**

Shri M. H. Gowda:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of Central assistance offered to the various States for the Development of Animal Husbandry during the Third Plan; and

(b) how far the schemes have been successful?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri

Amasahib Shinde): (a) Information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1084/67].

(b) By and large the Animal Husbandry Schemes in the country have been successful as will be seen from the progress of the Schemes indicated in Statement II

Reclamation of Fallow Land

5882. Shri Sequelra:
Shri Sanji Rupji:
Shri Kameshwar Singh.

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) the total area of fallow land brought under the plough in each of the completed Five Year Plans and

(b) the percentage of such area to the area previously used for agriculture and the additional production from such area at the end of each Plan and its percentage to the gross national agriculture production at that time?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Amasahib Shinde): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) The total area of fallow land brought under the plough in each of the completed Five Year Plans

First Plan—2.8 Million Acres

Second Plan—2.3 Million Acres

Third Plan—4.7 Million Acres

(b) The percentage of such area to the area previously used for agriculture and the additional production from such area at the end of each Plan and its percentage to the gross national agriculture production at that time.

The area reclaimed as compared to the gross cropped area in the country during each of the three Plans is given below:

	(Million Acres)	
	Gross Cropped Area	Area reclaimed.
First Plan	364.02	2.8
Second Plan	377.38	2.3
Third Plan	390.28	4.7
	(Provisional 1964-65)	

The percentage of the area mentioned in Part (a) to the area previously used for agriculture in each of the three Plans is given below

Name of the Plan	Gross Cropped Area excluding the area reclaimed (Million acres)	Area reclaimed	Percentage of columns 3 to 2
1	2	3	4
1st Plan	361.22	2.8	0.7
2nd Plan	375.08	2.3	0.6
3rd Plan	385.58	4.7	1.2

Figures of additional production of foodgrains due to land reclamation measures alone are not collected separately. It is, however, broadly estimated that on an average one additional acre benefited by land reclamation scheme contributes about 1 tonne of additional foodgrains production.

Lease of North Andaman Forests

5883. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri A. S. Saigal:
Shri K. R. Ganesh:
Shri K. F. Singh Deo:
Shri M. Amersey:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether the Arbitrators have given their award in the Government's dispute with M/s P. C. Ray & Co. (I)

Ltd., the lessee of the North Andaman Forests;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) whether Government are considering termination of the lease; and

(d) if not, the steps proposed to be taken to ensure due performance of the contract of lease by the firm in future?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) There are at present three cases referred to the Arbitrators in regard to this dispute. The Arbitrators have given their Award only in the first Arbitration case.

(b) to (d). The award has been filed in Calcutta High Court. The matter is, therefore, sub-judice.

All India Legal Terminology

5854 Shri S. K. Sambandhan:
Shri K. Ambahagan:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made by the Union Official Language (Legislative) Commission vis-a-vis all India legal terminology;

(b) whether the terminology includes words from the Southern languages; and

(c) if so, the percentage of words from each of the Southern languages?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) The Official Language (Legislative) Commission has evolved 3000 standard legal terms, for use, as far as possible, in all official languages.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Out of the 3000 terms, the percentages of the terms in use in each of the Southern languages is approximately as follows:

Tamil—14 per cent.
Malayalam—27 per cent.
Kannada—31 per cent.
Telugu—40 per cent.

Food Requirements

5857. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of food in tonnes—rice and wheat—separately—required every year to feed our present population;

(b) the quantity of food in tonnes—rice and wheat—grown every year; and

(c) the quantity of food in tonnes—rice and wheat—imported every year from foreign countries, country-wise, with their value?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) There has been no scientific and comprehensive Survey on the consumption of foodgrains in India so far. The requirements of foodgrains are also elastic to some extent, depending on the availability of foodgrains and of other substitute foodstuffs, their comparative prices, levels of income, etc. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate the precise requirement of foodgrains to feed the present population in India.

(b) The production of rice and wheat varies from year to year. The production of rice and wheat in India during the last three years was as under:

(Million tonnes)

Crop year.	Rice	Wheat
1963-64	36.9	9.9
1964-65	39.0	12.3
1965-66	30.6	10.7

(c) Import of foodgrains also varies from year to year. A statement showing the details for the years 1964, 1965

and 1966 is laid out in the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1065/67].

Area under Food Crops and Cash Crops

5958. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total acreage under food crops as against that under cash crops during the last five years; and

(b) the measures taken by Government to prevent farmers from converting food-growing fields into cash crop-growing fields?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Anasahib Shinde): (a) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

(b). There is not much diversion of area from foodgrains to non-foodgrains during 1961-62 to 1965-66. Figures for 1966-67 are not available. Both types of crops are equally important for our national economy. Hence self-sufficiency is aimed in both. Government are trying to popularize multiple cropping so that cash crop and food crop may both be fitted into the cropping pattern.

Statement

Area under Principal Crops in India from 1961-62 to 1965-66.

Crops.	(Thousand hectares)				
	1961-62 (Partially Revised)	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66 Final
Total Foodgrains	117,332	116,009	116,253	117,533	111,642
Total Non-Foodgrain Crops.	28,322	27,981	29,343	29,072	28,113

Note—Non-foodgrain crops are all cash crops viz. Groundnut, Castor Seed, Sesamum, Rape Seed and Mustard, Linseed, Cotton Lint, Jute, Mesta, Sann-hemp (fibre), Potato, Sugarcane, Black Pepper, Chillies (Dry), Ginger (Dry), Turmeric and Tobacco.

राजधानी में स्कूटरों के लिये बाजार

5959. श्री गिहान सिंह :

श्री कृष्ण चन्द कलवाच :

श्री सिक्कलम शास्त्री :

क्या परिवहन तथा मौखिक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजधानी में चलने वाले नयी स्कूटरों में नये मोटर लगे हुए हैं ,

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो किसने स्कूटरों में नये मोटर नहीं लगाये गये ;

(ग) सरकार ने नये मोटर किन मूल्य पर बेचे हैं ; और

(घ) क्या अब सभी स्कूटरों के मोटर ठीक चल रहे हैं ?

परिवहन तथा मौखिक मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री कल्ल शास्त्री) (क) और (ख). दिल्ली में पंजीकृत 6065 गाड़ों रिक्रमो में से 4789 रिक्रमो में नये मोटर और 462 में पुराने मोटर लगे हुए हैं । जब रिक्रमो आकम चालू नहीं हैं परन्तु जब वे फिर चलने लगेंगे तो उन्हें मोटर लगाने होंगे ।

(ग) सरकार गाड़ों रिक्रमो के मोटर नहीं बेचती है । मोटर उत्पादकों के स्थानीय बूकानदारों द्वारा निम्न दर पर बेचे जाते हैं —

	₹० प्रति मोटर
"यक" किरायामोटर	303 65
"हाइमंड" किरायामोटर	619 00
"केसर मास्टर" किरायामोटर	600. 00

(घ) अब तक की गई प्रकृताओं से जान्य हुआ है कि स्कूटरों पर चल रहे स्कूटरों के मोटर ठीक काम कर रहे हैं । इस बात के बुनियाद के लिये आर्थिक और प्रकृताओं की जाती है ।

Smuggled Sugar Available in Delhi

5900. **Shri Baburno Patel:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that smuggled sugar is sold freely in some of the markets of Delhi;

(b) the number of persons arrested on charges of smuggling sugar during the last six months;

(c) the action taken by Government against the culprits, and

(d) if the reply to part (c) be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (**Shri Annasaheb Shinde**): (a) Some cases of this nature have been reported, which are being dealt according to law

(b) 48 during the period 1st January to 30th June, 1967

(c) 40 persons were challaned, 15 were convicted and 25 are standing trial. Cases against 8 persons are under investigation.

(d) Does not arise

Rice Production in Kuttanad, Kerala.

5961. **Shrimati Susela Gopalan**

Shri A. K. Gopalan.

Shri C. K. Chakrapani:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government have requested for a loan of Rs. 20 crores for a Master Plan for Kuttanad in Kerala for stepping up rice production in that area;

(b) if so, the estimated increase of paddy cultivation as a result thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Central Government towards that request?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (**Shri Annasaheb Shinde**): (a) No

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश के सुखतस्त क्षेत्रों के लिए सिंचाई सुविधाएँ

5962. **श्री हरचंद्र शर्मा :** क्या साह

सचिव कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के सुखतस्त क्षेत्रों के लिये सिंचाई सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिये तुरन्त क्या कार्यवाही की गई है तथा उस राज्य को इस काम के लिये कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है; और

(ख) इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितने एकड़ भूमि में सिंचाई होने की संभावना है ?

साह, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा मत्कार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्डे) : (क) ज्यों ही उत्तर प्रदेश में सूखे की परिस्थितियों का पता चला तब तब के बारे में तुरन्त जानकारी प्राप्त की गई और ऐसी छोटी सिंचाई कार्यक्रमों का गतिमान करने के लिये कदम उठाये गये जिनसे सीधे बचते परिणाम निकल सकें। उत्तर प्रदेश में सूखे सिंचाई के कार्यों को गतिमान करने के लिये निम्न कदम उठाये गये :—

- (1) 1966-67 में 250 स्टेट नक्क़ों को पूरा करने का लक्ष्य था। सूखे की परिस्थितियों के कारण राज्य सरकार ने केवल मुआवज़ा क्षेत्रों में ही 50-60 और नक्क़ों का निर्माण किया। यह भी निश्चय किया गया कि समन्वयी नक्क़ा सत्वा से 2 गिने प्राप्त हो जायें तो 30-40 अन्य नक्क़ा पूरे किये जा सकेंगे इसके विपरीत 1966-67 में 428 राखीय नक्क़ा उधार किये गये। नये नक्क़ा के निर्माण के अतिरिक्त राज्य सरकार का प्रस्ताव था कि 200 नक्क़ा हर पानी की बचत मामलों का नवीकरण किया जावे और सुखतस्त क्षेत्रों में

मीथुन नलकूपों के लिये पानी के लिये नालियों का निर्माण किया जाये ताकि पानी का समोचित वितरण हो सके। सूखे के कारण राज्य सरकार ने नदियों पर मिर्चाई की नई योजनाये शुरू करने का भी निर्णय किया जिनके अन्तर्गत नाबो व बाघो पर पम्प सैट लगाये जाने का प्रस्ताव था।

- (2) नबु मिर्चाई के लक्ष्यों की पूर्ति के लिये धनितिकल मात्र-मायान उपकरण प्राप्त करने के लिये तुम्न कार्यवाही की गई। 1966-67 में राज्य सरकार को निम्नलिखित व धायान के लिये 84 लाख रुपये की बिदेसी मुद्रा दी गई

(अ) मोडिवम इयुटी हाबरेकट
मकनिजन रोटेरी रिग्ड - 6

(ब) मोडिवम इयुटी रोटेरी-बम
परकुजन रिग - 1

(ग) हैवी इयुटी परकुजन रिग - 1.2

इसके धनितिकल ममन्वेवी नलकूप मम्बा की 2 रिगी को उलर प्रदेश भेजा गया ताकि राज्य के लुबाबस्त क्षेत्रों में गहरे नलकूप खोदे जा सकें।

- (3) राज्य सरकार का प्रस्ताव था कि रैर-सरकारी नबु मिर्चाई कार्यक्रमों को कार्य रूप दिया जाये और कुषों के निर्माण व पम्प सैटों की इस्त्वापना धारि के लक्ष्यों को भी बढ़ाया जाये। निम्न-लिखित सामिका से संशोधित प्रस्तावित लक्ष्यों की तुलना में रैर-सरकारी नबु मिर्चाई

के कार्यों की वास्तविक उपलब्धि प्रदर्शित होता है —

मद	संशोधित लक्ष्य	वास्तविक प्राप्ति
1. राजवीरी के कुएं	65,000	83,703
2. कुषों का बोरिंग	75,640	66,719
3. रहट	45,000	60,717
4. पम्प सैट	35,000	22,441
5. रैर-सरकारी नलकूप	13,730	24,064

- (4) 1966-67 में नबु मिर्चाई योजनाओं के लिये 548 लाख रुपये की धनितिकल राशि के लिये स्वीकृति दी गई। इस प्रकार उलर प्रदेश में नबु मिर्चाई योजनाओं के लिये 2,66.5 लाख रुपये का कुल व्यय स्वीकार किया गया। 1966-67 की धरति में लुबाबस्त क्षेत्रों के लिये मूल बजट की मजगमुदा धन राशि नवा लैड मोटंगेज बैंक डांग दी गई 8 करोड़ रुपये की रकम का उपयोग किया गया। इसके धनितिकल उम धरति में 1 करोड़ रुपये की राशि तृति क्षेत्र में नबु मिर्चाई कार्यों के लिये दी गई। 31 मार्च 1967 तक ममन्न रकम का उपयोग कर लिया गया।

- (5) सामीय क्षेत्रों को बिजली पहुचाने के कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत पम्प सैटों व नलकूपों को बिजली महीन्या करने के कार्य को प्राथमिकता देने की धारबकता पर बल दिया गया। इन कार्यक्रम के लिए 1966-67 में राज्य सरकार को 800 लाख

रुपये की अतिरिक्त राशि नियत की गई। 1966-67 में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को बिजली प्रदान करने के कार्यक्रम के लिये 1500 लाख रुपये का कुल धन स्वीकार किया गया।

(ख) आशा है 1966-67 में लघु सिंचाई क्षेत्र में शुरू किये गये कार्यों के परिणामस्वरूप 14.0 लाख एकड़ भूमि को लाभ पहुंचेगा जबकि मूल लक्ष्य 1030 लाख एकड़ भूमि को लाभ पहुंचाने का था।

Tourist Bungalow at Konarak (Orissa)

5963. **Shri A. T. Sarma:** Will the Minister of **Tourism and Civil Aviation** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the construction of tourists bungalow at Konarak (Orissa); and

(b) whether it will be completed during the current year?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation: (Dr. Karan Singh) (a) and (b). The State Government who have undertaken the construction of the Tourist Bungalow at Konark have reported that the Civil Works in connection thereof have been completed, and that the electrical and sanitary fittings are now being installed. The State Government hope to complete the Bungalow this year.

Procurement prices of rice and paddy

5964. **Shri D. B. Raju:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the procurement prices fixed by Government for rice and paddy in various State?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): A statement showing the procurement prices fixed by Government for rice and paddy in various State is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1086[67].

National design competition for new terminals

5965. **Shri K. P. Singh Deo:**
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri A. Dipa:
Shri M. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of **Tourism and Civil Aviation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to hold a national design competition for the new terminals;

(b) if so, whether the competition will be open to both the Indian and foreign architects; and

(c) whether the selected architects will be given an opportunity to study some of the most modern airports before they prepare the final blue prints?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) to (c). Government intend to make use of Indian architects, as far as possible, for designing new airport terminal buildings, though association of foreign expertise may become necessary for the International airports. The procedure for selection of architects, whether Indian or foreign, is being examined. The need for giving an opportunity to selected architects to study modern airports in other countries will also be considered in this connection.

Training centre for cultivators in Raichur District (Mysore)

5967. **Shri S. A. Agadi:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a training centre for cultivators is proposed to be started at Gangavati in Raichur District of Mysore State;

(b) if so, when this is expected to function and its estimated cost and how many batches and of what strength are going to be trained annually;

(c) whether there is any more demand from Mysore and other States to start such training centres; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) Yes. It is proposed to start a "Farmers Training and Education" Centre at Ganga-vati in Raichur district of Mysore State

(b) The Centre is expected to start functioning shortly. The estimated cost for the training centre is Rs 5.64,500. Under the scheme the following courses will be organised,

(i) Production cum demonstration on Training:

400 camps and 40 participants per camp

(ii) Short Courses

10 short courses for farmers and farm women of 10-15 days duration with 30 participants per course

(iii) Three-month courses for young farmers

Three courses per year with 25 young farmers per course

(c) Yes.

(d) The following demands have been so far received from the State Governments:—

Name of the State	No of centres demanded
Mysore	10
Madras	13
Maharashtra	23
Uttar Pradesh	17
Assam	7
Bihar	6
Punjab	5

Goa and Maharashtra in one wheat zone

5968. Shri S. A. Agadi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Goa has been included with Maharashtra in a wheat zone; and

(b) if so, when and the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Prior to 6th June, 1964, Goa was not included in the then existing zones of wheat Movement of wheat from Maharashtra to Goa was free but wheat could be exported from Goa to any other zone. To prevent this Goa was joined to Maharashtra in one common zone with effect from 6th June, 1964

यमुना पुल पार यातायात रुक जाना

5969. श्री राममोपाल शालबाले - क्या परिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि-

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में यमुना पार की बन्धिया में रहने वाले लाखों व्यक्तियों को प्रतिदिन यमुना पुल पार करने नमर बन्द होने में बहुत कठिनाई में मारा करना पड़ता है,

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सड़क यातायात होने के कारण घंटों तक यातायात रुक रहा है और उनके कमस्वल्प जरूरी काम पर जाने वाले लोगों बिलेचकर रोगियों को बड़ी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इस समस्या को हल करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है।

परिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्रालय में उपस्थित (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) और (ख) शालन के ध्यान में यह बात आई

है कि दिल्ली में यमुना पार की बस्तियों में रहने वाले कुछ व्यक्तियों को यमुना पार करने में अस्थायिक वातावरण के तथ्यों में कठिनाई का अनुभव होता है।

(ग) यमुना नदी पर बजीराबाद बांध के ऊपर का पुल और पुराने किले के पीछे का रेल-पुल, पैदल पथों सहित, तैयार हो गये हैं। यमुना के ऊपर हा एक पुल हुआएँ मावरे के 'नाट घोर' द्वार। 'मी' पांच' स्टेशन के पास निर्माणाधीन है। मूले भीम में दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा एक नावों के पुल की व्यवस्था भी की गयी है।

दिल्ली में यमुना नदी पर नाव का अस्थायी पुल

5970. श्री रामनोपाल जालन्धरी क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में यमुना नदी पर प्रत्येक वर्ष नाव का अस्थायी पुल बनाया जाता है जो वर्षा ऋतु में गिरा दिया जाता है;

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस पुल को प्रति-वर्ष बनाने और गिराने पर कितना धन व्यय होता है, और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन अस्थायी पुल को बनाने और गिराने पर अब तक कुल व्ययना धन व्यय किया गया है उस से बोझ और अधिक धन व्यय करके बक्का और स्टाई पुल बनाया जा सकता था?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्रालय में उपसचिव (श्री भक्त वरुण) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) नाव के पुल को बनाने और उखाड़ने में दिल्ली की नगर पालिका निगम प्रति वर्ष लगभग 63 060 रुपये व्यय करती है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

Effect of Monsoon on Food Production

5971. श्री कमल लाल गुप्ता:

श्री S. S. Kothari;
श्री S. K. Taperiah;
श्री D. N. Pateodia;
श्री P. N. Saini;
श्री K. M. Koushik;
श्री Indrajit Gupta;
श्री Vasudevan Nair;
श्री J. Sundar Lal;

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Monsoon has come in time in most of the parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the extent it will effect the food production of the country?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). The actual onset of the Monsoon was delayed by a week or so in some parts of the country But, by and large, the Monsoon rains this year have been quite good so far in most parts of the country. Some areas notably Bihar and parts of East Uttar Pradesh where the Monsoon activity was rather weak upto the end of June have also received some rainfall during the early part of July. The widespread monsoon rains are expected to help extensive sowings of kharif crops. It is however, too early at this stage to frame even a tentative estimate about the extent of kharif sowings. The overall production of foodgrains would depend to a large extent on the behaviour of rains during the next 2-3 months as also on the weather conditions during the rabi and summer seasons of 1967-68.

Looting of Grains in Shajapur (Madhya Pradesh)

5972. श्री यशपाल सिंह: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the grains of the Food Corporation of India were looted in the Shajapur District of Madhya Pradesh on the 1st July, 1967;

(b) if so, the loss sustained by the Corporation as a result thereof; and
(c) the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 20 bags of wheat.

(c) A report has been lodged with the police who are investigating into the matter.

Crash of Fokker Friendship Plane

5973. Shri K. P. Singh Deo:

Shri D. N. Deb:

Shri M. C. Majhi:

Shri Marandi:

Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian Airlines Fokker Friendship plane crashed while landing at Bhubneshwar Airport on the 29th June, 1967;

(b) whether the cause of the accident has been investigated, and

(c) if so, the result of the investigation made and the number of casualties reported?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) to (c). Indian Airlines Corporation Fokker aircraft operating the Vizag Bhubneshwar/Calcutta service on the 29th June, 1967, swerved at the end of the waterlogged runway, due to heavy rain, during landing at Bhubneshwar airport. None of the passengers and crew on board were hurt. The accident is under investigation.

Deep Tube-wells in Uttar Pradesh

5974. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of deep tube-wells so far sunk in Uttar Pradesh and at what cost;

(b) how many of them are functioning fully and continuously;

(c) how many of them are lying out of order and for how long; and

(d) whether any of them is energised when it is not in working order and, if so, at what cost?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) to (b). The required information is being collected from the Government of U.P. and would be laid on the Table of the Sabha, as soon as it has been collected.

Cochin Shipyard

5975. Shri E. K. Nayanar:

Shri Vishwanatha Menon:

Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state

(a) the amount allotted in the Fourth Plan for the Second Shipyard at Cochin;

(b) whether the Central Government have received any communication from the Kerala Government about the starting of the construction of the Cochin Shipyard at an early date; and

(c) if so, the nature of the reply given to the Kerala Government?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) A provision of Rs 15 crores has been made in the draft outline of the Fourth Plan for the Second Shipyard at Cochin.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The State Government has been informed that the technical examination of the Project Report submitted by Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Japan, has been completed and the project is coming up for the consideration of Government shortly.

Rural Manpower Programme

5976. Shri G. S. Mishra: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the broad features of the Rural Manpower Programme with special

reference to the development of poultry, construction of inter-village roads, minor irrigation schemes, anti-water-logging and land reclamation, soil conservation and afforestation;

(b) whether this programme is implemented in each block;

(c) the total average expenditure per block on this programme;

(d) what is the per acre rise in yield on an average in these blocks;

(e) whether this increase in yield, in the context of an average expenditure per block, is an economic proposition, and

(f) if not, the reasons for continuing this programme?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy): (a) to (f). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-1087/67].

Community Development Programme

5977. Shri G. S. Mishra: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the Community Development Programmes undertaken so far in the Assam Hills, Nagaland, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and tribal areas such as Bastar, and Sarguja in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the broad details of the programmes and the method of their implementation;

(c) whether any survey has been made by Government to find out actual number of villages benefited by the Community Development Programmes;

(d) if so, the nature of benefit that accrued to the villages; and

(e) the role the Community Development Organisation is playing in counteracting drought conditions in

the States of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy): (a) to (e). Information is being collected from the State Governments and Union Territory concerned and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

Foreign visits sponsored by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture

5978. Shri G. S. Mishra: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of delegations, study tours, and teams of officials sent abroad by his Ministry during 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1966-67;

(b) the purpose of these visits and names of the countries visited;

(c) the total expenditure incurred on these visits and the part of the foreign exchange out of this amount;

(d) how these visits have helped the solution of our problems; and

(e) the procedure of selection of personnel in such delegations?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1188/67].

State-owned Farms

5979. Shri G. S. Mishra: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3060 on the 20th June, 1967 and state:

(a) the total amount of capital investment and running investment on the three State farms;

(b) the area of these farms and average production of various commodities per year;

(c) which of these farms are running at loss and the measures taken by Government to make them remunerative; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to locate such a farm in the State of Madhya Pradesh?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha in due course.

(d) Yes, if a suitable site can be located.

Cultivation of Fallow Land

5980. Shri G. S. Mishra: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to bring fallow land under cultivation in those regions where there is food deficit;

(b) whether there is any scheme to make retired army personnel settle down in remote areas and provide them facilities for taking over cultivation of fallow land; and

(c) the names of places where Government are bringing fallow land under cultivation and the total amount of funds available for such schemes in the current year?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. IT-1089/167].

Bombay-Ahmedabad Flight

5981. Dr. Karni Singh: Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 16th June, 1967, on Bombay-Ahmedabad flight (leaving Bombay at 6.05 A.M.) passengers had difficulty in

securing accommodation on the Viscount aircraft due to the alleged heavy rush and that subsequently over 25 seats were empty when the plane took off;

(b) whether cargo is given priority over passengers; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) There was no intending passenger on the waiting list for the flight referred to who was not accommodated on that flight. There were, however, still eleven seats vacant.

(b) The number of passengers to be carried by each flight is determined in advance. This number is not reduced merely because a higher quantity of cargo is offered for carriage.

(c) Does not arise.

गोहाटी हवाई अड्डे से एक यात्री का लापता हो जाना

5982. डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

श्री आत्म दास :

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल में एक यात्री, जो मोहनवाड़ी से कलकत्ता जा रहा था गोहाटी हवाई अड्डे से लापता हो गया;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इसका पता लगाने के लिये कोई जांच की है कि वह किस प्रकार लापता हो गया; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ?

पर्वटन तथा वार्षिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). इंडियन एयर लाइन्स कारपोरेशन ने सूचना दी है कि श्री डी० के० दास गुप्ता नामक एक यात्री 26-6-67 को उनकी धाई सी-214 (मोहन ग.डी-गोहाटी-कलकत्ता) उड़ान द्वारा मोहनबाड़ी से कलकत्ता के लिये बुक किया गया था। वह फटिमाबाद कारपोरेशन प्राक इण्डिया, नामक डिवीजन, के द्वारा बुक किया गया था। गोहाटी पहुँचने पर, बायुयान की रवानगी के समय श्री दाम गुप्ता सापता पाये गये। बायुयान पर सवार एक और यात्री ने कमांडर को बताया कि श्री दाम गुप्ता का दिमाग ठीक नहीं था और वह यात्री श्री दाम गुप्ता को अपने साथ ले जा रहा था। मृत्यु ही धाई० ए० सी० के गोहाटी कार्यालय को एतद्विषयक सूचना दे दी गयी, परन्तु उनके श्री दाम गुप्ता को खोज निकालने में प्रयत्नों का कोई फल नहीं हुआ। गोहाटी के पुलिस स्टेशन को रिपोर्ट कर दी गयी है, जहाँ मामले में जांच-पड़ताल कर रहा है।

दिल्ली में मोटे घनाज का आयात

5983. श्री कंवर लाल मुक्त : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) अन्य राज्यों में दिल्ली में घना, लीरघान, मक्का, ज्वार आदि जैसे मोटे घनाज का आयात करने के निम्न सरकार ने क्या व्यवस्था की है,

(ख) क्या यह मस है कि मन्त्री पट्टीनी राज्य सरकारों में दिल्ली को मोटे घनाज का निर्यात करने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उपरोक्त प्रतिबन्ध अब में क्याथा गया है तथा दिल्ली में मोटे घनाज की माँग करने पूरी की जाती है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सांख्यिक विकास तथा लघुकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जल-सांख्यिक विभाग) : (ख) से (ग). हरियाणा से दिल्ली में घना मंगाया जा सकता है क्योंकि दिल्ली और हरियाणा का सीमा क्षेत्र है। हरियाणा में दिल्ली में जी के आयात करने और दिल्ली से निर्यात करने पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है। पंजाब (और हरियाणा पुनर्गठन के बाद) से मोटे घनाज के संचालन पर 29-7-1966 और उत्तर प्रदेश में 29-6-1966 को प्रतिबन्ध लगाये गये थे। पंजाब से दिल्ली को ज्वार, बाजरा और मक्का के आयात किए गये हैं।

भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा राजस्थान में घनाज की खरीद

5984. श्री बीठालाल :

श्री श्रीकार लाल बोरवा :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम की राजस्थान शाखा ने 1964-65, 1965-66 और 1966-67 में किन किन किस्मों का तथा किन-किन घनाज खरीदा,

(ख) उपरोक्त घनाज किन किन शायों पर खरीद गये,

(ग) ये घनाज किन किन शायों पर बेचे गये;

(घ) उपरोक्त घनाजों में से किसने घनाज की अपनी राजस्थान में हुई तथा किन-किन घनाज राजस्थान से बाहर बेका गया;

(ङ) राजस्थान के लघु और मध्यम घनाज किन शायों पर बेका गया; और

(ब) इन वर्षों में खाद्य निगम की किसका मान बढ़ा हुआ है?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहेब शिंदे) : (क) से (ग). भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने 1964-65 और 1965-66 में राजस्वान में कोई खाद्यान्न नहीं खरीदे थे। खरीदारी केवल 1966-67 में की गयी थी। एक विवरण जिसमें राजस्वान में विभिन्न प्रकार के खरीदे गये खाद्यान्नों की मात्रा तथा वे किस भाव पर खरीदे तथा बेचे गये थे, सम्बन्धी सूचना दी गयी है जो नक्का पटल पर रखी गई है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये सत्या LT—1090/67]

(ख) राजस्वान में निगम द्वारा विभिन्न प्रकार के खरीदे गये खाद्यान्नों की कुल 47,351 मीटरी टन की मात्रा में से 33,838 मीटरी टन की मात्रा का उपयोग राजस्वान में हुआ था और शेष 13,513 मीटरी टन की मात्रा जिनमें 8,122 मीटरी टन बना और 5,391 मीटरी टन बने की दास की, को राजस्वान से बाहर भेजा गया था।

(ङ) खाद्य निगम ने अन्य राज्यों में बना और बने की दास को बोरी की कीमत महित भेजने के स्टेसन पर देना तथा निष्पन्न बाजार पर कम 73 42 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल और 75 37 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल की सील दर पर बेचा था।

(च) 1966-67 के मेषों का अमी की संकलन हो रहा है और खाद्य तथा हाथ के मेषों को धर्मिय रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

सिली में कृषि भूमि का वर्जन

5983. श्री राम लक्ष्मण शर्मा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सिली क्षेत्र राज्य क्षेत्र में खेती योग्य भूमि का सबसे-सबसे परम 1000(A) 1000—3.

प्रयोजनों के लिये वर्जन किया जाता रहा है;

(ख) यदि हा, तो ऐसी कितने एकड़ भूमि अभी तक वर्जित की गई है तथा वह किस प्रयोजनों के लिये वर्जित की गई है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसी और ऐसी और भूमि वर्जित करने का है,

(घ) यदि हा, तो कितने एकड़ भूमि वर्जित करने का विचार है तथा यह भूमि किस उद्देश्य के लिये वर्जित की जा रही है,

(ङ) देश की गम्भीर खाद्य स्थिति को देखते हुए क्या मकानों के निर्माण तथा अन्य प्रयोजनों के लिये खेती वाली भूमि को वर्जित करना उचित मयज्ञा गया है और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो क्या ऐसी और भूमि को वर्जित करना तुरन्त बन्द कर देने का सरकार का विचार है?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहेब शिंदे) : (क) से (च) एक विवरण तथा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये सत्या LT.—1091/67]

Foodgrains production in Haryana

5986. Shri Ram Kishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that while food production in the State of Haryana in 1965-67 has risen by at least 33 per cent over the previous year's production, the foodgrains in the State market, have been scarce and the prices higher than the previous year;

(b) if so, the comparative figures for these two years in respect of production and prevalent prices of each item; and

(c) whether Government have probed into the anomalous food

situation in that State and the extent of the Central food supplies to that State in the first two quarters of this year and the corresponding period last year?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) Yes, Sir Foodgrains production in Haryana during 1966-67 is estimated to be substantially higher than that in 1965-66. The prices and availabilities however, did not reflect this improvement.

(b) A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-1092/67]

(c) The cause for lower market availability and higher prices in spite of better production this year appears to be the fact that Haryana has been cut off from the surpluses of Punjab due to the imposition of Single-State Zones. During the first two quarters of 1967, about 40 500 tonnes of imported wheat was supplied to Haryana from Central stocks. Figures for corresponding period of last year are not available as Haryana was not formed at that time.

बिहार में चीनी की मिलें

5987. श्री रामाचतार शास्त्री

श्री मोनेन्द्र झा

श्री क० वि० मजुमदार

क्या साख तथा ऋण यही यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वर्ष 1966 में बिहार में चीनी की मिलों में कुल कितनी चीनी का उत्पादन हुआ,

(ख) चीनी की इन मिलों के पास कितनी चीनी जमा पड़ी है,

(ग) इन मिलों में गन्ना उत्पादकों तथा गन्ना उत्पादक सहकारी समितियों को कुल कितनी राशि धनी देनी बाकी है,

(घ) चीनी के मूल्य में हाल में की गई वृद्धि से बिहार में सभी चीनी मिलों को

कुल कितनी प्रतिरिक्त धाय होने की सम्भावना है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त चीनी मिलों द्वारा गन्ना उत्पादकों तथा गन्ना उत्पादक सहकारी समितियों को देय राशि का भुगतान करने के लिये यह प्रतिरिक्त धाय उन से ले लेने का है?

साख, ऋण, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयलाल साहू) (क) 1966-67 (नवम्बर-प्रस्तुत) के चीनी मौसम में 2 11 लाख मीटरी टन।

(ख) 30 जून, 1967 को 15 लाख मीटरी टन।

(ग) बिहार की चीनी मिलों ने 15 जून, 1967 को गन्ना उत्पादकों को 1966-67 के मौसम में खरीदे गये गन्ने की कीमत के 88 लाख रुपये देने से। गन्ना सहकारी समितियों की कुछ कमीशन भी बताया हो सकती है लेकिन इन सम्बन्ध में कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(घ) बालू प्रवाह के अनुसार प्रत्येक वर्ष के धारम्भिक गन्ने में चीनी की उत्पादित उपलब्धि और गन्ना पेरने की प्रवृत्ति के आधार पर चीनी के निकासी मूल्य निर्धारित किये जाते हैं। बाद में इन मूल्यों में वास्तविक प्रवृत्ति और उपलब्धि के आधार पर संशोधन किया जाता है। तदनुसार, 1966-67 के मौसम में लिये चीनी के निकासी मूल्य अनुमानों के आधार पर पत्रों करवरी, 1967 को निर्धारित किये गये थे और वास्तविक कार्यावधि के परिणामों के आधार पर 28 जून, 1967 को परिशोधित किये गये थे। दक्षिणी बिहार के चीनी कारखानों के निकासी मूल्यों में वृद्धि की गयी है जबकि उत्तरी बिहार तथा उत्पादन में बहुत अधिक वृद्धि हुई है, के कारखानों के निकासी मूल्य कम किये

गबे हैं। उत्तरी बिहार और दक्षिणी बिहार के परिपोधित मूल्य इस प्रकार हैं (पुराने मूल्य कोष्ठ में) :

उत्तरी बिहार रु० 139.98 (141.50)

दक्षिणी बिहार रु० 187.10 (145.30)

(क) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Tourist Spots in Jammu

5988. Shri Bal Raj Madhok:

Shri B. S. Sharma:

Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:

Shri Suraj Bhan:

Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3572 on the 27th June, 1967 and state the steps taken and the amount spent to develop Tourist centres in Jammu province during the last five years?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): The Central Govt. did not incur any expenditure on the provision of tourist facilities in Jammu during the last five years. The entire programme for tourist promotion in Jammu & Kashmir during the Third Five Year Plan was included in the State Plan and was financed by the State Govt.

A list of schemes included in the State's Third Five Year Plan on Tourism for development of tourist centres in Jammu province alongwith their outlay is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.—1993/67]. The actual expenditure incurred by the Jammu & Kashmir Govt. on these schemes is not known.

Supply of Foodgrains to Jammu and Kashmir

5989. Shri Balraj Madhok:

Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:

Shri Suraj Bhan:

Shri B. S. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the

total quantity of foodgrains including rice and wheat supplied to the Jammu and Kashmir State annually since 1948?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): The following quantities of foodgrains were supplied to Jammu and Kashmir from Central Pool annually.

Year	Quantity supplied in thousand tonnes.
(16th October to 15th October)	
1948-49	22.8
1949-50	56.1
1950-51	26.0
1951-52	14.8
1952-53	9.7
1953-54	46.1
1954-55	44.9
1955-56	40.5
1956-57	58.3
1957-58	118.6
1958-59	68.5
1959-60	68.7
1960-61	40.8
1961-62	30.8
1962-63	53.7
1963-64	78.1
1964-65	126.5
1965-66	216.3

Expenditure on Tourism

5990. Shri M. L. Sondhi: Will the Minister of Civil Aviation and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether any estimated figure is available of the expenditure incurred by Government and also by the State Government towards promotional activities of Tourism in the country during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) and

(b). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as available.

Road Leading to Palam Airport, New Delhi

5991. Shri P. N. Solanki:

Shri S. S. Kothari:

Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the road leading to Palam Airport has no lighting facility towards the last one mile stretch leading to the airport;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to provide the light?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A portion of this stretch of one mile forms part of National Highway No. 8, and, as a rule, National Highways are not lighted, because traffic thereon moves under its own light. The general question of lighting this road, is, however, under examination, in consultation with the Delhi Administration.

Indian Agricultural Research Institute

5992. Shri Shivachandra Jha: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Agricultural Research Institute in collaboration with the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre is doing some research on algeny;

(b) if so, what have been the achievements so far; and

(c) how far these achievements when applied would improve Indian agricultural output?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community

Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Yes.

(b) Algeny is a term used to indicate artificial transmutation of genes. Several thousand mutations have been isolated at the IARI in wheat, rice, barley, potato, tomato, chilli, oilseed crops, cotton, jute and ornamental plants. The following varieties have been released for cultivation:

(a) N.P. 836: This is a mutant variety, having bristles or awns in the ears, produced by irradiating N.P. 797, a variety without bristles. N.P. 797 is popular in Bihar, eastern U.P. and West Bengal because of its rust resistance. Our farmers prefer the bearded wheats because of the bird problem. N.P. 836 was released for cultivation in 1960. Bristles have also been put into several other wheats such as Ridley, a popular variety in the lower hills.

(b) Sharbati Sonora: This variety was recently approved for release by the Central Variety Release Committee of the ICAR. It is a mutant produced by gamma treatment of seeds of the Mexican dwarf wheat, Sonora 64. The Mexican strain has red grains, while the mutant has the sharbati grains which fetch higher price in our grain market. Many other mutants in wheat, barley, toria and chilli are reaching the final stages of testing and are likely to be released in a year.

Recent research at the IARI has shown that protein quantity and quality can be improved greatly through induced mutations. Thus, Sharbati Sonora has 25 per cent more protein than the parent Sonora 64. The *laponica* rice variety, Taichung 65, which is giving high yields in Mysore State, has sticky grains and a low amylose content. This has now been corrected by gamma ray treatment and a strain with the high

yield of Taichung 65 as well as grains with a high amylose content and non-sticky nature has been developed. This is undergoing trials in Mysore.

(c) The technique of alchemy is already playing an important role in accelerating the pace of progress in plant breeding research. It will enable the rapid development of new varieties and steps have been taken to multiply on a large scale the promising varieties. Also, the technique would help to develop varieties which are not only high yielding but which have high quality.

Removal of Untouchability

5993. Shri Siddayya: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special instructions were issued to all the Panchayati Raj Institutions/Community Development Blocks in the country to evince more interest in the removal of untouchability;

(b) if so, whether any concrete steps have been taken by them in this regard; and

(c) how far they have been able to put an end to the practice of untouchability?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy): (a) to (c). Welfare of the weaker sections of the village community is one of the functions statutorily assigned to Panchayati Raj institutions in most of the States. Promotional role for the eradication of untouchability is implicit in the discharge of this function. In November, 1963, the State Governments were requested to issue special instructions to the Panchayati Raj institutions explaining their role in removing untouchability and ensuring that the Scheduled Caste persons in their jurisdiction were not subjected to any disabilities. Special instructions were also issued to the

State Governments in June, 1966 to ensure that persons belonging to all communities had unhampered access to the wells sunk under the Well Construction Programme (previously known as Local Development Works Programme) and that construction of wells for the use of particular caste group was completely discouraged and further that, where necessary, the provisions of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 are invoked. Again, pursuant to the recommendation of the Central Advisory Board for Harijans Welfare in July, 1966 it has been commended to the State Governments that they may consider withdrawal of grants for the construction of wells given to the villages where the Harijans were denied access to them, so that a healthy precedent and climate is created for eradicating discrimination against the Harijans in the use of community facilities. Further information about the action taken in this regard is being collected from the States and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

कृषि का विकास

5994. श्री क० मि० मधुकर :

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार परमाणु विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में नवीनतम आविष्कारों की सहायता से कृषि के विकास की एक योजना तैयार करने का विचार कर रही है और यदि हाँ, तो उसका ध्येय क्या है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान संस्था के अधीन एक ऐसी परमाणु प्रयोगशाला स्थापित करने का है जिस में कृषि के विकास के लिये नये तरीकों का आविष्कार किया जायेगा और यदि हाँ, तो इसे स्थापित करने में विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे : (क) तथा (ख) जी हां। सरकारने चौबी योजना के प्रस्तावों में भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान संस्था के अधीन एक परमाणु प्रयोगशाला स्थापित करने के लिए एक परि योजना शामिल की है जो कृषि सुधार में नवीनतम तकनीकियों के प्रयोग को बढ़ायेगी। परियोजना के सम्बन्ध में एक संक्षिप्त नोट सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल डी—1094/67]

12.08 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(1) G.S.R. 988 published in Gazette of India dated the 28th June, 1967.

(2) G.S.R. 1030 published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd July, 1967.

(3) G.S.R. 1038 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th July, 1967.

(4) G.S.R. 1041 published in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 1967.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1071/67].

12.08½ hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS 1967-68—

—Contd.

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS—contd.

Mr. Speaker: Now we take up further discussion on the Demands for

Grants under the control of the Ministry of External Affairs.

We have got about 1 hour and 15 minutes left. It may be extended by 10 or 15 minutes. At about 2.30, the Minister may begin his reply. Is it all right?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): Yes.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister will reply at 2.30.

Mr. Nath Pai

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): This year's debate on the Demands of the Ministry of External Affairs produced a number of remarkably good speeches, and when I say this, I have in mind the speeches not made by the spokesmen of the Opposition who are good speakers and who always contribute substantially, but I have in mind two or three speeches made by the hon. members on the Treasury Benches. The speech, which I have particularly in mind, is that of Shri Manabendra Shah, who showed courage, and showed that at least some members are capable of looking beyond the brief that the Party normally expects of them. Another remarkable speech, where again a healthy tendency is coming to the fore, where the interests of the nation will be kept above the requirements of the Party exigency, was the speech of Mrs. Tarkeshwari Sinha. The speech of Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit shows the skill, the subtlety, which a long experienced diplomat can bring to her task. What she wanted to say was very simple and much-needed saying. But she knows how risky it is, in the current atmosphere prevailing in her Party to say the truth. All that she wanted to say was: let us discard the fearcomplex, let us have on our banners honesty and courage, and let us face realities courageously. But to say this, she had to use the camouflage of so much denunciation and so much

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

protestation of loyalty to the governmental policy because otherwise even she runs the risk of being denounced, defamed and discredited. I would heartily welcome that sound advice which she gave as a very experienced and successful diplomat of this country.

Whereas I can say this, there were three distinguished participants in the debate who somehow have shown a vested interest in the dogmas and the prejudices of the past. I am always thrilled by the lucid analysis that Shri M. R. Masani is capable of giving, and the rising eloquence of Shri H. N. Mukerjee is a model for beginners; I regard it as such for myself today. But these two hon. Members and their respective fellow-travellers in the Congress Party, for both of them have their respective fellow-travellers, showed a bewildering reluctance to discard discredited dogmas and showed a tenacity to hang on to their pet prejudices. And in this category comes the speech of the Prime Minister delivered in an extremely pleasant and delightfully resounding voice but which had very little by way of its merit to command the attention of the House. In her very mellifluous voice, during her brief interruption of the debate . . .

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): Interruption or intervention?

Shri Nath Pai: I did not say 'intervention' because it was interruption of the debate. During that brief interruption she reiterated cliches which were a little disappointing, because time has shown that we cannot give the props of cliches for a dynamic world situation. I shall deal in detail with what she said, time permitting, later on. At this stage, I shall turn to our foreign policy. It is a pity that the way we arranged this debate on the different aspects of the working of the Ministry of External Affairs does not give a chance for a careful scrutiny. The debate is so arranged that we cannot take into account the working of the Ministry, the working

of the missions etc. There was a report produced by the Pillai Committee. We had been clamouring during the past twelve years that a close scrutiny of the methods of work of this Ministry was called for. I remember having suggested in 1963-64 to the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru that a parliamentary committee should go into this and make a proper study, and in reply we got the Pillai Committee. Though some of the top-ranking officials were associated with the work of this committee, its report is rather disappointing. I may not have the time to discuss the report here, but I would refer hon. Members to a very brilliant study of this report made by our friend Shri M. L. Sondhi, which he has published, which shows that the instrument of foreign policy, namely the Ministry of External Affairs, is not yet ready to learn that times are changing, techniques need to change, and postures and circumstances need to change too. But I shall come to the policy as such.

Our foreign policy today is at its nadir. Never were we so small and so ineffective in the world as today. Our power to influence the course of events is negligible and our standing as a force for peace and justice is at its lowest. We have an External Affairs Ministry or a Foreign Ministry, but we do not have a worth-while foreign policy. We have a legion of diplomatic missions but we hardly have any diplomats. We have innumerable fair-weather friends, but we do not have any allies in adversity. Taken in its totality, it is a dismal, depressing and disheartening picture. But I would like to say that I am not going to hold Shri M. C. Chagla responsible for this state of affairs. Shri M. C. Chagla, in spite of having sat pretty long now on the Treasury Benches, maintains a sound heart and a patriotic heart. He is an unfortunate victim of policies which are made elsewhere. He is a vehicle, and, therefore, he does not deserve our condemnation as much as our sympathy and understanding.

(Shri Nath Pai)

Having said this, I shall now turn to an analysis of the foreign policy. For we must resist the temptation, as Dr. Lohia very rightly pointed out, of getting bogged down on the immediate issues completely forgetting that the mistakes of the foreign policy flow from something basic and fundamental that is wrong, with the foreign policy. I will try to pinpoint the four evils from which the foreign policy of this country suffers.

To start with, the foreign policy of India does not have a framework of reference, no long-term perspective; only we have some clichés and a few slogans. And the most sacred of these clichés, the most sacred of these slogans, the holy cow of the Indian foreign policy, is the cow of non-alignment. Nobody dare touch it; nobody dare say a word against it. The moment you say anything, you invite the wrath of the powers—that be and you are to be maligned, condemned, discredited. You are to be identified with this group or that group.

I would like the Prime Minister to ponder for a minute over this. She certainly knows that Mr. Fulbright is Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee of the US. It is a powerful committee. The US is engaged in a war in Vietnam where every day a number of Americans are dying. We have our own view of what the Americans are fighting for in Vietnam (Interruptions) L L L L I do not like it; I thoroughly dislike it; you know that I dislike it.

Mr. Fulbright never hesitates to say what he thinks. It is good for the American nation. It may not be in the interest of the Johnson administration. But he as a patriot believes that the American policy in Vietnam is wrong, that the bombing is wrong. But there is no American who will denounce him as belonging to the Chinese lobby.

But look at this country. The moment you say that the Government of India's West Asia policy is wrong, you are to be denigrated, to be run down.

Every means of maligning is to be used privately, publicly, in the press, in the lobbies, in the Central Hall, that he belongs 'to this lobby'. Madam Prime Minister yesterday said that there is no lobby in the foreign Ministry except the Indian lobby. I would like her to try to convince herself that we who disagree with Government's policy have nothing but the interest of this country in our hearts and there is no other kind of loyalty with us.

I would say that about non-alignment as well. Every time we say that there is no foreign policy, we are told that our mouths are to be gagged up. And what about alignment? At best, it was a principle I would like to tell this to hon. Members, particularly the friends in the Congress Party. Gandhiji used to say about non-violence, that there is the non-violence of the brave and the non-violence of the cowardly, the weak and the opportunist. I would say the same about non-alignment. There is the non-alignment of the brave, of the courageous, of the honest and there can be a non-alignment of the opportunist, the cowardly, the timid and the weak-kneed. Right now if there is any exposition of non-alignment, it is not the parrot-like repetition of this mantram by Government of India spokesmen. But Gens. De Gaulle is implementing it. That is called non-alignment. Incredible as it may seem to you—it will take sometime to swallow—Pakistan is slowly, timidly edging towards non-alignment. It is the arch-priest of non-alignment, the Government of India, which gradually is seeing to its erosion and to its discrediting by its double standards.

What is non-alignment? We thought it was basically a simple thing, that is, the absolute freedom of India to take her stand on any issue on the intrinsic merit of any issue. But what has non-alignment become in the hands of the Government of India? When we are in Moscow, we are the votaries of Russia. But when we are in Washington, we can see what is

wonderful and glorious land is the USA. When we are in Moscow. We will denounce the bombing of North Vietnam, but when we are in Washington, we will sympathise with Mr. Johnson's predicament and will agree with the necessity of bombing.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): This is not true.

Shri Nath Pai: This is called non-alignment.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi rose—

श्री मधु लिखते (गुण) : बोसना है तो उरा जोर ने बोलो।

Shri Nath Pai: I am ready to sit down for a lady any time.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I only wanted to say that this statement of the hon. Member is entirely false.

Shri Bai Raj Madhok (South Delhi): It is a fact.

श्री मधु लिखते : यह बिल्कुल 100 प्रतिशत सही है।

Shri Nath Pai: I shall take it as a beginning for the future, I do not think it is a refutation of the past.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: This is of the past. He has only to look at the statements.

Shri Nath Pai: I will produce two documents. I hope my memory is fairly good still. I can show that she had not defended the bombing, but had appreciated the difficulties of the US administration. I hope I am right.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: That is quite different.

Shri Nath Pai: I am putting the record straight.

श्री मधु लिखते : यह जान लिखा नहीं उन्होंने कहा था।

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: What he said was that I had defended the bombing.

Shri Nath Pai: What I said was,—I requested the Prime Minister to recall, it is now 17 months old—during your

visit you showed sympathy, which means sympathy for their predicament.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: Along with sympathy with their difficulties, I had condemned the bombing, I had advocated the withdrawal of the American forces.

Shri Nath Pai: In Moscow

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: Also in Washington and New York.

Mr. Speaker: Your time is over

Shri Nath Pai: I have hardly begun.

Mr. Speaker: Eleven minutes were left for your party. Please conclude I have already given you more time

Shri Nath Pai: Let us see the world as it is, the realities of the world. There are no two nations in the world there are no two countries which have greater community of interests than the USSR and the USA, who are trying to keep neutral. They are coming closer, and we are non-aligned. It is healthy. I do not want to act as a spoke in the running wheel. If they are coming together, it is good, except when they try to gang up against India, as they may when it suits them. The nuclear non-proliferation treaty is one example. Let the Prime Minister and her advisers on foreign policy remember that the Soviet Union and the United States of America are free to come together the moment such a coming together will be in harmony with their long-term interests. They did at Yalta, they did at Glassboro they are going to do it when it suits them, and we will be left standing high and dry chanting the mantra of non-alignment.

The Prime Minister in a rhetorical flourish asked: with whom shall we align? In the first place she began by saying that non-alignment does not mean neutrality, we are aligned with somebody. I listened to it with great hope and greater attention. And then in a rhetorical flourish she asked: with whom shall we align, will you specify? That was a good strategy. She deliberately, shrewdly and, I must

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say, intelligently pinned down Mr. Masani who is rather vulnerable on this point in order to hit at all. That was good strategy, hitting out at the weakest link to make an attack, but that will not do. We are different. We do not want this country to be aligned slavishly to anybody except the paramount long-term interests of India. That is the alignment we want. The criterion, the touch-stone as to who is our ally is not the chit or the certificate or the pat on the back we get from another Capital, but the perpetual furthering sustaining and upholding of the legitimate interests of India. That is the touch-stone, the criterion, the scale of balances on which we judge these things.

I will now turn to the second failure of the foreign policy of India, i.e. we have never bothered during the 20 years of our independence to define the irreducible, basic minimum of India's foreign policy. The Prime Minister yesterday said—it was an innocent exaggeration which can be pardoned—that if the world is having peace today it is because of India.

An hon. Member: What about Korea?

Shri Nath Pai: That is true. I will give you credit. It is true we did play a useful role. When the Korean war was on the edge of explosion into a world conflagration, India played a useful role. Very largely the credit goes to India, I am not going to deny it. It was to a certain extent true in old Indo-China also. But for the India of today to claim . . .

An hon. Member: What about Suez?

Shri Nath Pai: In Suez it was not only we, there were others. I am giving you your basic credit. We claim credit for peace in the world today rather wrongly.

The third failure of the foreign policy of India is the failure to understand the basic attributes of sovereignty and to exercise those attributes. Very often, pardon my saying, it hurts, it bleeds our heart, particularly of the young men, and I

am sure it applies to many people in that party; India very often gives the picture not of a sovereign, free, independent nation, but of a satellite. The reaction is not what will be good for us as a sovereign nation, but what somebody may think of us, who will take offence, who will be angry, who will be pleased. That is the supreme consideration. Here is the failure to exercise the attributes of sovereignty; and therefore, the unpredictability of our foreign policy.

The fourth, Mr. Speaker, is the failure to forge the External Affairs Ministry as an able, as a dynamic instrument of foreign policy of India. I will now quickly go over what happened in West Asia. Mr. Speaker, listening to the speeches yesterday not only of the Prime Minister but of others, I thought like beauty, aggression also cannot be defined. They say beauty lie sin the eyes of the seer; it seems aggression also, after West Asia, lies in the eyes of the seer. That was the inevitable conclusion because it was very clear. I am not going to attempt to dispute what should be the meaning and the connotation of aggression. But I will briefly say here that the acid test is not only of the might of the UAR or of perhaps Israel which is a minor thing but the acid test is of the honesty of India, the Government of India, and I am afraid we have miserably failed.

There are two other casualties, apart from the many Israeli youth, many Arab youth who have been killed and the Indians who have lost their lives. There are two unaccounted casualties in the Sinai desert. One is the authority of the United Nations and the other, the prestige of the Government of India.

An hon. Member: Shame, shame.

Shri Nath Pai: There will be perhaps enough Arab resurgence to recover Arab territory. But those who have been trying to deprecate us apologists for Israel ought to have pondered over what we want. As everyone has said, we do not want to

say that as a result of the quick success of the Israeli arms, those arms shall be rewarded with Arab territory. This, we must resist; we shall resist. I wonder if the Government of India will be in a position to resist it. It thoroughly, totally, completely, compromised the position, first, to prevent the outbreak of hostilities by the sycophantic identification of the stand; on one side, we totally destroyed a useful part which India could have played. We could have refrained the others if we were in a position, we could have perhaps refrained the Israeli troops. In the United Nations, we could have played a useful part. But what a pathetic picture? Where is the picture of India, that the Prime Minister was describing today, in the corridors there? Mr. Chagla there was shuffling along and trying to claim somebody's attention and saying, "I am here, the Foreign Minister of India; anybody wanting to talk to me!" That was the pathetic picture. Shrimati Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, I think, was trying to pinpoint this tragedy yesterday when she said that we have to go through a pilgrimage to the capitals of other countries. So low we have fallen.

What did we do? I must say that many fought in the desert; some overtly, some covertly; some openly and some secretly; some lost, some won in the battle—a three days' war in the desert of Sinai. But India is the only country which suffered a major defeat without firing a single shot. The damage in money is a minor one; it can be recovered. But the intangible damage to the image of India to the prestige of India—is a very great one, and it will take a long time to get it back. I said it hurts them; but why should it hurt them? (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up. He has taken double the time.

Shri Nath Patil: I am concluding. I am saying this; in the desert of Sinai there used to be miracles. Christ also rose from the grave. There is a little

mound on which there is no stone. But I want this epitaph. It hurts me to say this; non-alignment has not so much been damaged by those who disagreed, those who criticised, as much as by the timidity and pusillanimity of the Government of India. In the desert of Sinai, along with the graves of the Israelis and the Arabs, there is one, something, hurried without a stone and an epitaph. "Here lies buried."—it would say—"the 'non-alignment' of India, unwept, unhonoured and unsung."

I will be now concluding by saying only a few remarks in relation to the United Nations. (Interruption). Today, the United Nations is reduced to helpless impotence mainly due to the guilt of India, because had India remained neutral, had India remained impartial, had India carried the banner of justice, India, alone, should have persuaded the two blocs: let the Prime Minister never forget that behind the fighting forces were the two blocs. We could have brought a resolution adopted by the House, by the Assembly, acceptable to the overwhelming majority. No such resolution was possible because the foreign power which should have acted as a go-between, as a negotiator, as a bona fide helper in that cause where there was tragedy—its prestige, its influence, its very standing was sabotaged and destroyed by the Government of India. Therefore, we are reduced to this spectacle that nobody can bring peace there. There is threat of outbreak of hostilities. Once again the Government of India should try. It is very difficult to accept a mistake. To make a mistake is easy and human. To admit it is divine and to correct it is really super-human. Let us have the courage to say that we went wrong and let us try to rectify it.

I will say one word about China. The shadows of China are lengthening across our borders and across northern Burma. The recent developments in Burma are not to be brushed aside as an outburst of Chinese anger. The Chinese are cool people. One of the

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tragedies of the foreign policy of India is, we never seriously try to understand China. China needs to be studied and understood. But we swing between two extremes—either "bhai, bhai" euphoria or panicky hysteria. We go from one end to the other end. God, knowing what kind of people we are, gave us the Himalayas for our protection. Knowing what kind of Governments will be coming, in His merciful kindness and foresight, God created for our defence the Himalayas, the Nagadhraya. But the Chinese have an indefatigable capacity for hard work, toil, suffering and sacrifice. They built their Himalayas—the 1500 mile long wall of China. Between 1848 and 1948, 72 million Chinese died in civil wars and revolutions. Such is their capacity for suffering and sacrifice. Such is the adversary. Let us remember, this adversary shall not be wished away by hysterical stances. One day we say, if they come, they will get a hot reception. The next day, of course, we think something equally hysterical. That is not a substitute of an adequate policy towards China. Let us remember that the shortest route to India lies through Burma. What is happening in Burma is very ominous and menacing.

I would request Mr Chaglia to take this House into confidence and tell all the truth about what is happening and what has happened during the past week in Bhutan. I will stop here without saying much. Sir, you need not be alarmed; I would not disclose prematurely anything that may not be. But I want to warn him. There are certain developments which are to be linked up with what is happening in north Burma—the sudden outbreak of violence in Nagaland and of course,—I hope my friends do not mind Naxalbari. I am not out to blame, I am not condemning; I am saying that Peking every day is claiming credit for what is happening. Last night the radio said that they are following I leave it there. But the significance for India cannot be lost so easily about what China is about to

do. We shall not be able to meet China with a platoon or a division of slogans and clichés or by beating about the bush here in Connaught Circus. That will not do. We need a cool, well worked-out, coherent policy. That policy of the defence of India so far as China is concerned can have the Soviet Union or Japan or Burma as an ally; it can have all the countries which are threatened by the Chinese intransigence as an ally.

The so-called nuclear non-proliferation treaty is a charter for the division of the world between the super-powers and their satellites. It is an open proclamation of a new kind of colonialism. The Prime Minister, well-meaningly perhaps in the still fresh idealism of her heart, yesterday said that if all the powers of this bloc and that bloc give a guarantee, so much the better. Does she know the meaning of it? This is accepting the division of the world between two groups of nations. The super-powers which already have the veto in the UN now have the veto of life and death of the rest of mankind. Why do you want to do it? Why do you want perpetually to be a colonial power? Why should we want to be a kind of protectorate of the super-powers? Did you tell them that they must destroy the stockpiles, that they must stop production of nuclear weapons and that they must not explode? It is not there. Any time you take the correct stand, we will have the courage to support you. We do not see such a policy.

I therefore appeal to the House, let us work for a policy whose concern will not be a certificate from any foreign country, but whose basic concern will be what posterity will say about us, not what Johnson or Kossygin will say. Any time the Prime Minister wants to go for summitry, let her remember that she is the Prime Minister of a nation of 800 million proud people. I am not interested in mini-summits. If she wants a summit, let her have a summit with Kossygin, DeGaulle, Johnson and if the time

comes, with Chou En-lai. India must go into summity worthy of a proud nation of 500 young people.

An hon. Member: Take Nath Pal along with you.

Shri Nath Pal: Let us have a kind of foreign policy whose motive force will be self-respect of India. I hope we can make a beginning at least with such a foreign policy.

Shrimati Lakshminathanamma: (Khammam) Sir, several hon. members have referred to our utterances during the West Asian crisis. Nobody says that we should not take a decision; nobody says that we should not give up the basic tenets of our policy, nobody says that we should let down our Arab friends in their hour of crisis. But there is always a correct method of helping our friends. Somehow opinion in India seems to be that the method that we have adopted during the West Asian crisis is not the correct method or the useful method in which we could have helped our Arab friends. Even the Arab friends could not endorse the way in which we have said things as the correct approach.

During the past five years, we ourselves were in trouble more than once. UAR, Russia and Ceylon and other friendly countries have helped up, but they did not help us by mere verbal feats alone. Our Arab friends would have appreciated it more had we adopted the same method to help them. Everyone knows who helped whom during the West Asian crisis. But ironically more than those who helped the Arab friends, we have angered one party or the other, without correspondingly winning the abiding friendship of the other party. The fact of the matter is that while mere talk can make no abiding friendship, it can make abiding enmity. We can adhere to our policy without offending others or creating tension or estrangement in our behaviour. What we say in international relations is even more important than

what we do. The postures and attitudes of nations in regard to various issues being well known, they are taken for granted by and large. But it is the statements made in relation to a given issue that really determine our usefulness and effectiveness and create the necessary image in the international sphere.

In connection with our foreign policy, we have to ask ourselves some fundamental questions. It would be good for all concerned if we give up atleast now talking abstractly and academically. There is actually nothing abstract or academic about a country's foreign policy, anything more than about a country's domestic policy. In both cases, ideology and practice should go together and subserve the best interests of the country. In 1962 soon after the Chinese invasion, Panditji made a very significant statement. He said we are living in an unreal world. It was a summing up of the past policies and it also contained an indication for the future. He said in his inimitable way that we were living in an unreal world and that we should be ready to face the facts from then onwards. Any appraisal of our foreign policy should have this as the starting premise. If that is so I would like to ask how far we have progressed in this direction. As several hon. members have said and as the Prime Minister also referred to the basic approach in our foreign policy, in international affairs is said to be non-alignment.

No one can seriously question the validity of the policy of non-alignment. At the time of the Chinese invasion we did here conflicting views or arguments expressed on the floor of this House in favour of non-alignment or against non-alignment. But we do not hear them now. It has become a normal feature in international affairs and more and more foreign countries are taking to non-alignment. Sometimes we ourselves do not know how far we endorse their non-alignment particularly when

(Shrimati Lakshmi Kantam)

we feel that on certain issues we ought to have been supported unequivocally and they let us down. But it is inherent in the policy of non-alignment itself and we cannot have it both ways. Now we have come to a stage when non-alignment will no longer be debated. It has become a normal feature of several sovereign nations, firstly because the bi-polar alignment of nations has largely disappeared giving place to multi-polar alignments and, secondly, because almost every nation is finding non-alignment a safe course from the point of view of world peace.

Thus, it appears to me that in today's context of international relations a mere statement of our adherence to non-alignment would not only be grossly inadequate but it will actually show us up as obsolete and stagnant. In order to spell out our policy more accurately, what is required is something more than non-alignment—a desideratum which includes non-alignment but which is not co-terminus with it. A non-aligned nation is generally believed to have neither particular friends nor particular foes. But India being a very large country having a very vital position, we have particular friends and particular foes—especially the latter.

This realisation on our part will bring us out of the 'unreal world' to which Panditji referred after receiving what may be called the rudest shock of his career in 1962. I am sorry to say that this realisation does not seem to have come to us and our responses and utterances are still modelled on the era of the 'unreal world'. We seem to have understood non-alignment to mean the art of antagonising everyone equally. This mechanical approach should be given up at once. We should learn to live with the menace on our borders. To live with it does not mean to close our eyes. It means preparedness minus panic, strength minus effervescent excitement, courage minus bellicosity.

I would like to say a few words about China. The hon. Minister has not convincingly explained to us why we should continue our diplomatic relations with China even after their barbaric behaviour with us. I do not say that we should give it up, but he should reasonably explain to us what are the reasons, what usefulness will be served by this. At least, if we give up our diplomatic relations, I feel, our self-respect will stand vindicated and other nations may follow suit so that it will start a re-thinking in China itself.

About our foreign embassies, I would like to say a word. It is unfortunate that though our policies are of a high order and they are never open to any doubt, still there is so much of misunderstanding and misinterpretation about our policies either of secularism or of non-alignment or of our championing the cause of backward States. How is it? There has been a promise made on the floor of this House that an evaluation of the working of our foreign embassies will be made and a report submitted to the House. Our policies are not based on exigencies but on certain fundamental values. How is it that these are misunderstood or misinterpreted by other countries. The hon. Minister may come forward and say that our embassies are doing their work, but the policies of those countries are based on political grounds or exigencies and therefore they refuse to be convinced. It is not so much a question that we educate the governments of those countries, but the question is how far we have educated the people of those countries. It is the people who can help us in the form of reports in the Press or in the form of favourable publications in those countries. So the long overdue and immediate need is that the hon. Minister of External Affairs should evaluate the works of our foreign embassies and submit a report within six months to this Parliament.

Shri Swell (Autonomous District):
Mr Speaker, Sir, the Demand for

Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs provide an annual occasion by which this House can appraise the performance of this Ministry as well as the success or failure of our foreign policy. In trying to make this appraisal may I submit that it is only right and proper that we do it in the context of the prevailing international situation and in terms of whether that policy has been able to uphold and advance our national interest.

Yesterday, we had the opportunity of listening to the Prime Minister on this subject. She spoke at length on the question of non-alignment and referred to the desirability of having a guarantee against nuclear attacks. Significantly, however, I missed in her speech any reference to peaceful co-existence. I do not know whether this was a slip on her part or it indicated a shift in the policy of this Government. This debate, coming as it does, almost at the heels of the West Asian crisis and judging by the policy that we followed in that connection, I personally am inclined to think that the absence of any reference to peaceful co-existence by the Prime Minister yesterday indicated a shift in our policy. In fact, in the West Asian crisis, in the Arab-Israeli conflict. I think by our action and our utterances we have repudiated that important part of our foreign policy—peaceful co-existence.

May I Sir, refer the Minister of Foreign Affairs to his own statement on this question before this House on the 25th May, where he started by saying:

"The creation of Israel has given rise to tension between Israel and the Arab countries".

By this we would understand that he and his government held the existence of Israel to be the cause for all the trouble in West Asia and that, by inference, if Israel could be removed, the cause for the trouble in West Asia would disappear. The Foreign Minister is here and it is for him to

confirm or deny this understanding of his statement.

Now, may I remind you that Israel came into existence by a resolution of the United Nations, and that Soviet Russia and other countries not seeing eye to eye with Israel on many questions, and this country as well, have recognised the existence of Israel? Therefore, for us now to go and say that the very existence of Israel was the cause of the trouble, or in other words to say, to endorse though indirectly the claim or assertion of UAR and the Arab countries that Israel should be destroyed and annihilated is, to me, a complete repudiation of our declared policy of peaceful co-existence. What we should have done under the circumstances, if we have been consistent, was to caution UAR and the Arab countries and to tell them that whatever might have been their differences, they should have pursued the policy of peaceful co-existence with Israel.

Now, there were many things that we did in connection with the Western Asia crisis which we should not have done, and if we have not done those things, we could have prevented perhaps the breaking out of hostilities in that part of the world. There were many things which we could have done and which we did not, and if we had done them, we would have been able to contribute to the stabilisation of peace there. In doing what we did we have not served the interests of our friends, the Arabs and had we cautioned them in the beginning, they would not have landed in the position in which they find themselves today. We have only succeeded in harming the interests of our friends, as well as our own interests, and the image that we projected of ourselves in the entire West Asian crisis is not a very desirable image. It is an image of monumental ineptitude; it is an image of kowtowing, especially to the big powers, like Soviet Russia. I would not like to refer to the many details of the West

Asian crisis which would substantiate my contention, for I do not have the time.

Mr. Speaker: He should conclude now.

Shri Swell: I shall now revert to the question of non-alignment, on which the Prime Minister dwelt at some length. As far as non-alignment means independence of thought, as far as non-alignment means the freedom to judge the issues on their own merit and to have our own say in the matter, I think there is nobody in this country who will have any bone to pick with the Prime Minister. We may not have any things but at least we must assure to ourselves the freedom to think for ourselves, for if we lose that freedom we cease to be a nation. But I think the Prime Minister yesterday was trying to oversimplify the question of non-alignment. I have the feeling that she still works with the out-moded impression that this world is a bi-polar world, with America on one side and Soviet Russia on the other side. But any student of current affairs realises this, that the world as it functions today, has ceased to be a bi-polar world, it has become a multi-polar world and, in that situation, to put a question to us on this side of the House, in a rhetorical manner, "with which side would you ask as to align ourselves?", is to be very simple and very naive.

The Prime Minister yesterday correctly referred to the blurring of the edges between America and Soviet Russia. It is true that in recent months and years there has been growing evidence of a détente between Soviet Russia and America, and there is no better evidence of this growing détente between these two super-powers than in the West Asian crisis and on the question of nuclear non-proliferation. The two countries have demonstrated to the entire world that where it suits their interests, whether it suits the interests of the world or not, they are prepared to ride rough-shod over the feelings of the weaker and smaller nations.

Therefore, the question of polarising the world into the Soviet Union and America has become a little out-dated.

Mr. Speaker: His time is up. He should conclude.

Shri Swell: Then, why should we forget France? France is a new power that is emerging in Europe. Under the leadership of President de Gaulle, it has become a nuclear power. It has pronounced its own decided views, whether on Vietnam or on West Asia. It has cut itself loose from the domination of America, and today it is spearheading a new movement in Europe, the United States of European from the Urals to the Atlantic. The European Common Market is only a means towards the achievement of the new United States of Europe. This is a new force emerging.

Then, nearer home, we have got China. China has emerged as the third nuclear power. It has got not only the hydrogen bomb, but has tested, and I believe tested successfully the inter-continental ballistic missiles. With its growth, China has become a third pole in the world and with its unconventional and shocking ways China is asserting itself not only within its own boundaries but in countries in the periphery and in the whole of Asia. China has made no secret that its aim is to bring the whole of Asia under its domination.

In this context, I think the Prime Minister's reference to the acceptance of a nuclear guarantee has got a compelling importance. But, then, over this question too I think the Government has not applied its mind to the problem with that perspicuity, with that penetration which it should have done. Now, what kind of guarantee do you want? I believe it would suit the book of the Foreign Minister and the Government to say that the guarantee also should be non-aligned. I would think that they would like this guarantee to be a joint guarantee, given by both Soviet Russia and America. But what I want to have

is—I am not interested in the guarantee being aligned or non-aligned—a guarantee that is credible, a guarantee that is dependable, a guarantee that is capable of instant action, if our country is attacked.

Now, the operational arrangement for this . . .

Mr. Speaker: He has taken more than his time, in spite of my ringing the bell more than twice. Also, this is the time to adjourn for lunch. Now I call Shri D. C. Sharma. Let him start so that he can continue his speech after lunch.

Shri Swell: Sir, You did not allow me to conclude my speech. I would have done it in a minute.

Mr. Speaker: I gave him sufficient time. Still, he went on. Now everybody wants double the time allotted to him. Now, Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to participate in this debate . . .

Mr. Speaker: He will continue his speech in the afternoon.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Sir, we have got 11 minutes to our credit.

Mr. Speaker: Only 8 minutes not 11 minutes. It has been accepted by his own party. Now we will adjourn for lunch.

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]
DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1967-68—
contd.

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS—contd

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri D. C. Sharma. He will have to abide by the time-limit of 10 minutes, not a second more.

1438 (a) LSD-8.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, please permit me to congratulate Mr. M. C. Chagla for his able stewardship of the Ministry of External Affairs and for his very eloquent exposition of our foreign policy at the recent session of the United Nations Assembly.

It was said on the floor of the House today that our foreign policy has no framework of reference, that our foreign policy has no irreducible minimum and that our foreign policy has not anything which savours of our sovereignty. I would ask the hon. gentleman who made these points that he should close his book of Israel and read the speech which the hon. Minister of External Affairs delivered at the United Nations Assembly recently. If he had done that, I am sure, he would have come to know that our foreign policy has the framework of our Indian culture and tradition which has lasted for thousands of years. It is rooted in the philosophy which Mahatma Gandhi gave us and it is also grounded in the theory and the practice of the foreign policy which Pandit Nehru expounded to us and to the whole world.

Our foreign policy is that we should de-escalate aggression if it exists anywhere and we should be a fruitful party to the up-keep of peace in this world. If this is not the irreducible minimum, the basis, of our foreign policy, I do not know what it can be and, I think, there is no country in the world which I know of that has upheld the principles of the United Nations Charter as much as we have done. We have always stood for peace and we have always stood by the United Nations in their peace-keeping activities. We have sent our soldiers and other persons to different countries so that they can be stalwart champions of peace. If this is not the irreducible minimum of foreign policy, I do not know what else it can be.

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

The only policy, I think, that the world needs today is the policy which India pursues. I was just reading an article by Mr. Kingsley Martin in the *New Statesman* of the 14th July, 1967, entitled "Is World War Inevitable?". It says:

"On 11 May U Thant remarked that he feared that 'the initial phase of World War Three had begun. Einstein stated that when it came, it would be fought with H-bombs which would 'annihilate all life on the earth'."

And this is how he concludes:

"The one prospect which seems ruled out is that sanity will take possession of humanity's rulers. All prophecy is impossible. The only thing one can say is that the expected never happens. It is always something else."

When I read this article, I came to the conclusion that if a knowledgeable person like Mr. Kingsley Martin thinks that Third World War has already begun in its initial phases, I think, the only country, one of the few countries in the World, that has always stood against the World War, whether Third or Fourth or any other war, is India and, therefore, India should be proud of its traditions of peace-keeping in this world. This is the grass-root of our foreign policy.

It has been said that we give up our sovereignty when we pursue our foreign policy. I was amazed to hear that. Sometimes a gentleman runs away with the words he has memorised. When he described our Foreign Minister as shuffling about in the corridor of the United Nations like somebody who was a lost soul, I felt very hurt. I do not think that any Minister of my country or any national of my country is unaware that he belongs to a sovereign democratic republic and, I believe, that our Foreign Minister went about his work there as a person who was fully conscious of being the representative of 500 million self-respected persons. We

may not be proud, we may not be arrogant—we do not want to be like that. But, I think, if India can be proud of one thing, it is this that we have preserved our self-respect and our Foreign Minister did give expression to that self-respect which characterises our nation as a whole.

Of course, there is one thing about which I do feel slightly and I hope our Foreign Minister will look into it. It is this. I know that our External Affairs Ministry is a good instrument of our foreign policy. That is good, but things which are good can be made better and things which are better can be made the best. I do not see any reason why we should not vitalise our External Affairs Ministry and why we should not make it a little more energetic and a little more electric, if I can use that word, in order that the foreign policy of our country is put across the nations of the world ably and properly. Some persons have been talking of the Pillai Report. I think, Mr. Pillai belonged to the old school of diplomacy and that school of diplomacy is dead, forgotten and buried. Even if the report comes, I doubt how much of it will have validity now. I think, it is necessary that we think in terms of the new diplomacy, the diplomacy of friendship, the diplomacy of negotiations between equals, the diplomacy of fraternity, which is now prevailing in those parts of the world which are democratic and which are trying to become forces to reckon with in the world.

It was said that the policy of non-alignment is our sacred cow. I do not think that it is a cow. I do not talk in terms of zoology as my friends have talked. I feel that non-alignment is the grass-root of our foreign policy. But I would say to the Minister that he should try to come to terms with certain movements which are very necessary for our country. For instance, Pakhtoonistan Movement. I do not see any reason why we should not encourage Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and help him in this

movement, which is a very brave movement about the sovereignty of a people who have a different culture, who have different ethnic attributes and who have a different history. I also do not understand why we should not try to come to terms with the East Pakistan Liberation Movement. If the Pakistanis can create trouble for us in Manipur and other places, I do not see any reason why we should not try to encourage this East Pakistan Liberation Movement. Then, the question of human rights of Tibetans must also be pursued. We may not give constitutional or any other kind of political status to His Holiness the Dalai Lama, but a Parliamentary delegation should be sent abroad along with some diplomats, so that the human rights of Tibet are brought to the notice of the peoples of the world so that the people of the world know how the human rights of Tibetans are being trampled under the feet, and how they are being liquidated. We should also think of Rhodesia and we should help Mr. Kaunda, who visited this country recently. We should also build up good relations with East Germany, with Taiwan and other countries of the world. Our non-alignment should not remain as something exclusive, but it should be all-inclusive.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He will conclude.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am concluding.

There should be a very vigorous department in the External Affairs Ministry dealing with Indians abroad. The other day a reply was given about the plight of Indians in Aden. I tell you, Sir, that no reply would be farther from the truth than this. The Indians who are coming from Mozambique, Angola, Kenya, Aden, Burma and Ceylon must be looked after properly. There should be a vigorous cell in the External Affairs Ministry which should keep a watch over these activities.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He will conclude.

Shri D. C. Sharma: My next point is this and I will finish it in one sentence. We are having some super powers in this world. Some hon. members mentioned this, USA, USSR and so on. These super powers are in terms of military potential, in terms of their armies and wealth. Let us build up super powers of peace. I think, the super powers of peace will be France, Japan and other countries who have known the bitter fruits of war. To counter these super powers of high military potential, we should have super powers of peace.

Another suggestion is this. I read in some very sober papers that the UN is practically going to be extinguished like the League of Nations. Therefore, I would say that we should try to strengthen the United Nations as much as we can and we should listen to the sane and wise voice of U Thant and we should keep him going as the Secretary-General. If the United Nations goes, the cause of peace goes. The strength of world peace lies in the United Nations and we must try to build up a bulwark of peace in the United Nations.

Shri P. Rameswari (Madurai): Our foreign policy naturally must have some relation to the situation in the world. What is the crux of the world situation today? Some time back, some time last year—I find it in the report of the External Affairs Ministry—there was a meeting between our Prime Minister the President of the United Arab Republic and the President of Yugoslavia. They issued a joint communique. I will just read out one sentence from there:

"The Presidents and the Prime Minister remain resolutely opposed to colonialism and neo-colonialism in all the forms and manifestations which seek to curb the freedom of action for newly independent countries, distorting their national goals... and to exploit the natural human resources."

[Shri P. Ramamurti]

They deprecate the use of economic and financial assistance as an instrument of pressure and noted with satisfaction...." etc., etc.

To-day this is the fundamental problem facing the world today and if we shut our eyes to this basic fact that after the end of the Second World War when many countries had had to be given their political freedom, imperialism today is seeking to function in a different way and it is seeking to impose neo-colonialism on all those countries, we will not be able to have a proper foreign policy. Unless we also realise that we are a part of this pressure of neo-colonialism in our country—we have had bitter experience of that neo-colonialism, of that pressure, in this country for the last 20 years; particularly during the last two years, we have had growing experience of this tremendous, increasing pressure of neo-colonialism in our country as a result of which to devolution and so many other things we have had to agree—we will not be able to have a proper foreign policy.

The question of West Asia has got to be looked at from this point of view. It is not a question of the blockade of the Gulf of Aqaba or something else. Shrimati Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit stated the correct thing yesterday when she said that they were seeking to change the balance of forces in this area. Why should they seek to change the balance of forces in this area? It is because in this area the Arab nations are today rising to their own nationhood and they are trying to throw off the shackles of imperialism on their oil resources. Today, it is a well known fact that as far as the British and American imperialists are concerned, their oil investments in this area are much more than their oil investments in any other part of the world. Today, the oil resources in West Asia the known resources as well as the prospective resources, amount to 22,000 million tonnes whereas the oil resources of the entire

Mexican Gulf area comes only to about 5,000 million tonnes. This is the fundamental fact with which we have to reckon.

If Israel has been able to fight, it is not because Israel has been a very powerful nation. We all know how much money was poured into Israel ever since it was brought into existence. We also know who poured that money. We also know who poured a tremendous amount of armaments into Israel. Israel, a tiny nation of 25 lakhs of people cannot obviously have got all this military hardware by paying for it. That military hardware was given to Israel for the purpose of changing the balance of forces in this area. It is also well known that the planes that came from Israel and destroyed the entire fleet of the UAR were not Israeli planes actually; it is well known, after all, that there were as many as one thousand planes that had come, and those one thousand planes were not the planes of Israel. It was stated that the USA was keeping that fleet away at a long distance. But you will recall that when that ship *Liberty* was hit, it was said that it was hit within 15 miles of the Arab sea coast; then it was found out that that ship was there helping the Israeli planes. Therefore, let us understand the basic problem in West Asia. We are also a part of that West Asian problem. We are also part of the tremendous pressure that is being brought to bear. After all, we know what is happening.

Today, we have got our quarrel with Pakistan. But is it really quarrel with Pakistan alone? We referred the dispute to the United Nations. All these years, if this problem has been pending, what is the reason for it? Does not our experience tell us who helped the Pakistani all these years from 1947 onwards in the UNO to keep this pending? Do we not know who armed the Pakistani army? After all, when the Pakistani army was armed by the USA, it was stated at that time that it was being armed for

fighting China. Are the Americans such boobies that they do not know that the tanks would not go over those heights of 18,000 feet? They knew that these tanks were going to be used against India. They did that for the simple reason that they wanted to maintain tension in this sub-continent, and they wanted to maintain tension in this sub-continent for the simple reason that if they did so, India and Pakistan could be brought under their control. We have been seeing that mounting pressure all these years.

This is not the problem of Asia alone. The other day, President de Gaulle of France, when he had gone to West Germany had stated openly that people had got to act together in order to safeguard their freedom and independence against American enslavement. He was not a communist or any such thing. This is the position taken by a free country like France which has experienced the growing pressure of American investments and of American economic pressure on a developed nation like France. This is also our feeling. Today, the biggest colossus in the world, American imperialism, is seeking to bring nation after nation under its neo-colonialist drive. This is the basic fact of world life today.

The entire South American continent was tremendously aided by the USA, but what is the position of any State in the South American continent today? What is the wonderful democracy that is prevalent there? The moment the government of any State is not liked by the USA, immediately that government is toppled down. This is the type of thing that the American imperialists want to do everywhere.

It is the same pressure that we are seeing today in Viet Nam. I am sorry that my hon. friend Shri M. R. Masani did not say a word about it. He had talked so much about other things....

Am hon. Member: The hon. Member has not said anything about China.

Shri P. Ramamurti: I shall come to that. We have nothing to hide. We shall come to that later.

What about Viet Nam? To those countries where there are such leaders as would be leading the national movement for independence, who would be prepared to continue the foreign investments in their countries so that they could come back, these imperialists certainly gave political freedom, but to a country like Viet Nam where they knew that the communist leadership was not going to tolerate foreign investments, they would not give independence. We know that the people of Viet Nam have had to fight for their freedom, and we know what had happened.

The other day, some Member had talked about the great role that India had played in Viet Nam in bringing about those things. But we must also remember the basic facts behind the Geneva Agreement. In spite of the tremendous help that the American imperialists gave them, when the French army was being defeated at Dien Bien Phu and other places, they came to this Geneva Agreement. Today, it is said that the North Viet Nameese are fighting with the South Viet Nameese, or that the Viet Nameese are fighting with the Viet Nameese. Was there any partition of Viet Nam at that time? Under the Geneva Agreement was there any political partition as in the case of India and Pakistan? Were any new countries created at that time at all? After all, for eighteen months, there was a military cease-fire line; after that period there were to be free elections in both parts of that single country. But who torpedoed that election? It was the United States, that had torpedoed that election and imposed the Diem regime on the people. When the Diem regime was overthrown, when the people of that country rose in revolt against them, there came the Geneva

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Agreement. Now come the American imperialists who say that today North Viet Nam is aggressing over South Viet Nam. They could not keep the people suppressed. And we know what is happening today. Today, about 600,000 American soldiers are fighting the people there.

I agree with Shri Nath Pai on this point: that our Government do not have a firm policy on these issues. How could we have a firm policy? Shri Nath Pai was saying that he wanted our Prime Minister not to go to some meetings of such chota States but he wanted her to go to some meetings with Mr Kosygin, Mr Chou En-lai, Mr. Johnson, Mr de Gaulle and others. When our country is dependent on the American imperialists for our very food, when this is the fundamental policy, how is it possible to go and attend such meetings? How is it possible for us to take a forthright stand and an independent stand? After all, we could take a forthright and independent stand only to the extent to which we are not dependent on any other country economically.

An hon. Member: China imports its food

Shri P. Ramamurti: Why should we have to import food? Why should we not have our own food? If we do not have enough food, let us not go and beg of others. I do not want my country to go and beg anywhere. I want my country to stand on its own legs. I admire China for the simple reason that during these twenty years, it has not depended upon other countries; it has not gone begging for food; it is not going begging for technical know how etc. It is not going in for technical collaboration with foreign imperialists or anybody else.

Shri D. C. Sharma: But China has imported food from Australia, New Zealand and other places.

Shri P. Ramamurti: It pays for the imports. If we also pay for the imports, I have no objection. We should not go and beg for food. This is the fundamental point.

Today, in the face of this tremendous pressure of the big colossus of American imperialism, if we are able to rally round the entire people of this country as well as the people elsewhere who are now facing this pressure, I am sure our policy will have a rudder and will have a firm basis; if we adopt that policy, I have no doubt whatsoever that we shall also be able to settle with China on that basis. This is the fundamental issue.

Shri F. K. Deo: China should vacate the aggression

Shri P. Ramamurti: If the hon. Member gets me another 20 minutes from the Chair, I shall be able to explain the position

Therefore, that is the fundamental question that is facing us today. Somebody was saying that if India had adopted a neutral policy, she would have been able to bring about peace between these two countries, Israel and the Arab countries. I daresay that no such thing would have been possible for the simple reason that you cannot bring Israel to terms on this question. How can you give Israel dollars and other war materials that have been pouring into that country from USA? That is the fundamental question

Therefore, the problem today is how all those nations which are feeling this pressure of American imperialism have got to come together. That is the basic issue in West Asia. That is the basic issue throughout Asia, may throughout the world

Instead of seeing this problem in its reality, unfortunately, I find that many people in our country are raising other questions. Yes, sidetrack the whole issue by bringing in other questions. We had one such the other day in this House where a demand was made that you should have an emigre government of the Dalai Lama set up here. The simple question, apart from what the External Affairs Minister said that we cannot wash away the history of the last few years,

is: Is there a single scrap of paper which shows historically at any time Tibet having been recognised as an independent country by any country in the world? You cannot find any scrap of paper to that effect. Therefore, if you want to turn back the wheel of history, do it.

Then people say that we have got cultural affinity with Tibet. When I hear it, I laugh in my sleeves for the simple reason that I know only one thing took place 1400 years ago, when that Namboodiri Brahmin from Kaladi in South India came to the north, the ancestors of these people who talk of cultural affiliation between us and Tibet, rallied under the banner of Sankaracharya and drove Buddhism—both Mahayana and Hinayana—out of this country. That is the wonderful and tremendous affinity of culture between us and Tibet. I cannot understand this. If you want to have a fight, be straightforward, say so and have it. Adopt that policy by all means, but keep your eyes open. Then have a settlement of the border issue with the Dalai Lama here. You need not have to go to China for a settlement because Tibet belongs to him. Tell them we have no problem. Arrive at any settlement or any such thing with him and say 'we are going to be with you'. If you want to do that, declare it so, go about it and face all the consequences. Let us be prepared for that. I agree with Shri Nath Pai in this respect; let us not be frenzied over things. Let us not be impotent. Let us take on something in our hands.

In the absence of that, let us understand the realities of the situation. Today unless we are able to understand basic facts, we will not be able to take a forthright and decisive stand on the issues involved. The issue facing the world today is that American imperialism has become a tremendous colossus for gobbling up nation after nation. We will not be able to have a rudder for our policy unless we realise this fact.

Shri K. N. Tiwary (Bettiah): What about Chinese imperialism?

Shri P. Ramamurti: Let him get for me ten minutes from the Chair. I will deal with it.

What I have to say is that we cannot solve issues by merely adopting postures. On the question of a settlement with China, we have missed so many opportunities. Our policy towards China has been one of drift. It is not paying us dividends. On the other hand, it is getting us into more and more trouble. We had opportunities before which we did not seize. I would only point out one thing. Today we are saying that we are prepared to talk on the entire border question if they accept the Colombo proposals, this and that. Till the conflict of 1962 took place, our position, when three or four times they proposed talks, was that there is nothing to talk about with you—there are those letters on record—withdraw from the whole of Aksai Chin and then we shall talk with you. Do we stand by that today?

Shri Pillee Mody (Godhra). No

Shri P. Ramamurti: He is not in Government. I want to know what is the Government of India's position. Today they do not say, 'withdraw from Aksai Chin'. They say, 'We are prepared to talk to you if the question with regard to small posts is settled'. Therefore, Government have been changing their position from time to time. Opportunities got at that time were missed. If on the 15th October 1962, they had accepted the proposal to talk, the question of 8th September would not have been there, because then we would have an 8th September line and they would have an 8th September line. But Government refused and today we are drifting and drifting. With day by day, the position is becoming worse for our country. This bodes no good for the country, from the point of view of the interest of our country. We have got to break this stalemate. How to

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break it, I cannot say, But you have got to do it as it is your problem, it is a problem created by you all these years, because you refused to do what was required to be done when the opportunity was there. Therefore, this position has come about.

In conclusion, I would say that it is because of the failure to have a clear perspective and clear vision as to what is facing us today on the political, economic and military spheres that we are where we are today. We are not alive to the dangers implicit in the neo-colonialism of one country mainly—from a set of imperialist countries—and are making ourselves more and more dependent on them. It is this that is preventing us from playing an independent role in world affairs. Unless we are able to reverse this, we will fall between two stools. On Vietnam, you say: Stop the bombing. But you do not say anything more; you do not rally the people of the world against American imperialism. Today you do not do anything to settle the problem with China.

On the basic issue confronting the whole world, namely, the growing pressure on all the nations of the world, including the European nations, exerted by the neo-colonialist American imperialism, Government do not have an independent foreign policy. Their foreign policy is, on the other hand, geared to get help from the American imperialists. That is the fact of the country's state of affairs today. Unless we are able to see through this colossus, unless we are able to rally the people of the whole world who are reeling under the growing pressure of American imperialism, politically, economically and militarily, we will not be able to chalk out an independent policy.

It is not a question of our supporting the Arab nations; there is no question of reciprocity in this. It is a question of our own survival. If some mistakes had been committed by

the UAR, that is not the question at issue today. Today the fundamental question is whether all these countries are going to stand together to repel the growing American pressure on their political, economic and military life.

I therefore appeal to Government to rise to the occasion, not just dilly-dally. You cannot stand between these two things. You will fall between the two stools, if you do not take a forthright stand on this basic issue.

Shri Pilloo Mody: And take a great leap forward.

श्री विष्णुति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो हिमाचल पेज की गई है मैं उसका अभिप्रेत कर रहा हूँ।

महोदय मैं सुनना चाहता हूँ। बाणबस ने अपने मूल में कहा है कि परराष्ट्र की बिना राजनय ध्वजा रहता है और परराष्ट्र का ध्यान रहे बिना स्वराष्ट्र सम्बन्धी कार्यवाई पूरी नहीं होती है। दूसरी बात उसने बातवाई है कि जब तक मोहो गरम नहीं होता तब तक नष्ट में मितना नहीं है। वैसे ही जब तक राजाओं में मान नहीं रहती है तब तक राजाओं का मेस नहीं होता है। तीसरी बात उसने कही है कि देश की मजबूत अपने देश की आर्थिक स्थिति और साम्प्रतिक संबंध में निर्भर रहना चाहिए। इनका कहने के बाद मैं बोलना चाहता हूँ कि श्रीमतिनामह ने कहा कि राजा का कर्तव्य है कि पहले अपने देश की सुरक्षा का इन्तजाम करे। हमारे देश की स्वाधीनता के बाद और चीनी हमले के पहले हमारे देश की इज्जत दुनिया में थी। चीनी हमले के बाद हमारे देश की इज्जत बिर गई, हमारे देश की प्रतिष्ठा खराब हो गई। हमारे पड़ोस में नेपाल देश है जिसकी करोड़ की आबादी है। आप वहाँ पर जाकर देखिये कि हिन्दुस्तान की क्या इज्जत है। वह चीन से जितना डरता है तब बाबा है, जना इन से डरता नहीं है। सुनकर

कारण यह है कि हम में ताकत नहीं है ।
 बितने भी हमारे कर्मीबीकन के मेम्बर हैं
 कोई बियटनान बना गया कोई बैस्ट एमिया
 बना गया । अब उन्होंने अपने देश की बिन्ता
 छोड़ दी तब हमारी ताकत कैसे बढ़ेगी । अब
 तक हमारे देश की ताकत नहीं बढ़ेगी तब तक
 हम में ताकत नहीं आवेगी और कोई भी हमारी
 इज्जत नहीं करेगा ।

आज दुनिया के पांच देशों की इज्जत है ।
 अमरीका, रूस, इंग्लैंड, फ्रांस और जापान ।
 इन पांच देशों के अलावा किसी दूसरे देश की
 इज्जत नहीं है । श्रीमती बिबियनल्लो पंडित
 ने कहा कि हम सभी नान-अलाइनमेंट को
 मानते हैं । नान-अलाइनमेंट ठीक है । हम
 पाबों में रहते हैं । जो आदमी ताकतवर रहता
 है उस की सब पचायती मानते हैं । जो कि
 ताकतवर नहीं रहता है उस की पचायती कोई
 नहीं मानता । आप के नान-अलाइनमेंट की
 क्या इज्जत है । आप की इज्जत तब तक
 थी जब तक चीन का हमला नहीं हुआ था ।
 चीनी हमले के बाद नान-अलाइनमेंट के कुछ
 माने नहीं रह गए हैं । आपकी नान-अलाइन-
 मेंट की पालिसी में अगर ताकत होगी तो आप
 चीन में अपनी चौदह हज़ार वर्गमील भूमि
 को वापस ले लेंगे । अगर आपकी इस नान-
 अलाइनमेंट की पालिसी में ताकत होती तो
 आप हांगीपीर पाम और काश्मीर के दूसरे जो
 क्षेत्र पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में हैं उनको वापस
 ले लेंगे । लेकिन आपकी इस नान-अलाइनमेंट
 की पालिसी में ताकत नहीं है । इसलिए
 जरूरत इस बात की है कि आप अपने अन्दर
 ताकत पैदा करें । ताकत पैदा करने के लिए यह
 जरूरी है कि जैसे जैसे बढ़कर मुनाया है कि
 जो राजा होता है उसको अपने देश की रक्षा
 का सब से पहले ध्यान होना चाहिये, उसको
 अपने ऐन और आराध पर कम खर्च करना
 चाहिये । अगर राजा कम खर्च करेगा तो प्रजा
 भी कम खर्च करेगी । आज बहुत ही खर्च के खर्च
 हो रहे हैं । यह बन्द होने चाहिये ।

जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम अपने
 देश को ताकतवानी बनायें । इस के लिए यह
 जरूरी है कि हम एटम बम बनाएं । देश को
 ताकतवानी बनाने के लिए जो हथियार हैं
 जो मार्टिन बीपंड हैं वे भी अपने देश में बनने
 चाहिये । यदि हम एटम बम नहीं बनायेंगे, यदि
 हम अपने हथियार खुद नहीं बनायेंगे तो हमारी
 स्वाधीनता खतरे में पड़ जाएगी । हमारा एक
 नम्बर का दुश्मन चीन है और दूसरे नम्बर
 का पाकिस्तान है । हम में निश्चय हुआ है कि
 जब पड़ोसी देश दुश्मन हो तो हमेशा मजबूत
 और माबधान रहना चाहिये और ताकतवर
 बनना चाहिये । आणख्य जैसा बड़ा राज-
 नीतिज्ञ इस देश में पैदा नहीं हुआ है । चीन
 और पाकिस्तान से निपटना है तो हमको अपनी
 ताकत बढ़ानी होगी । जब तक ताकत नहीं
 बढ़ायेंगे दुनिया में कोई हमारी इज्जत नहीं
 करेगा । फिर आप बैस्ट एमिया में अपने जाये या
 बियनराम में बने जायें या नहीं बने जायें
 और कुछ भी करे या कहे आपकी इज्जत
 नहीं होगी । आज इबराहिन की कपी इतनी
 इज्जत बढ़ गई है । पञ्चमी मास की उनकी
 आवादी है । उमने दम करोड की आवादी
 जाने आब देशों को रग दिया है । उनकी
 इस दिम्पन नहीं है कि वे उनके आगे बोन
 मके । इबराहिन के पाम ताकत है । मैं
 कहना चाहता हूँ कि नान-अलाइनमेंट ठीक है
 लेकिन उम्मी बस्त जब आपके पाम ताकत हो ।
 आज आपकी नान-अलाइनमेंट की पालिसी
 में ताकत नहीं है ।

हमारे बसानी माहब ने टायनबी नरहब
 का हवाला दिया और उनके बिचार आपको
 बताये । मैं आपने कहना चाहता हूँ कि
 आणख्य का आप पडा, भीष्म पिनामह के
 आन्तिपबं को पडा । आपको पता चमेगा
 कि किन तरह से राजनीति बनता है ।
 जरूरत इस बात की है कि देश की ताकत
 को आप बढ़ाये । जब हमारे पास ताकत
 होगी तब हमारी पूछ होगी और अगर हमारे
 देश के पाम ताकत नहीं होगी तो हमारे देश
 को कोई नहीं पूछेगा दुनिया में ।

[बी विधिति विषय]

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह की छात्र हवाई देश की स्थिति है और जिस तरह से हम अपनी राजनीति को चला रहे हैं, उसमें आपकी अपने घर को पुस्तक करना पड़ेगा। हम राजपूत नियुक्त करते हैं। लेकिन देखने वाली बात यह है कि चीन सांग है जिसको राजपूत नियुक्त किया जाता है। रिटायर्ड निवृत्त सर्वेदन को नियुक्त कर दिया जाता है, उनको राजपूत बना दिया जाता है। जीवन भर वे निवृत्त जीवन में रहते हैं और जब रिटायर होने को जाते हैं या रिटायर हो चुकते हैं तो उनका राजपूत बना दिया जाता है। मैं सामान्य माहौल में कहना चाहता हूँ कि विदेशी मामलों में चीन करने के लिये दुनिया की बहुत सी बातों का अध्ययन करना पड़ता है, दुनिया की हर एक चीज का ज्ञानना पड़ता है। हमारी सरकार में तो यह है, और हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने लेकर छात्र नमः यही हाना या रहा है कि जिसको चाहे जो पार्लामेन्ट दे दिया जाता है, जिसको चाहे जो मिनिस्ट्री दे दी जाती है। जो एग्जिजन के बांध में नहीं जानते हैं उनको एग्जिजन विभाग दे दिया जाता है, जो विदेशी मामलों को नहीं जानते हैं उनका विदेश विभाग दे दिया जाता है। किमी को उस विषय का ज्ञान हो या न हो, उनको वह विषय सौंप दिया जाता है। यही बजह है कि छात्र चीन जर्मन के बाद ही हमारे देश की ताकत नहीं बची है। जब ताकत बची तो हमारी जो छात्र स्थिति है वह न होती, वह कहीं अच्छी होती।

हमारे देश के ऊपर पब्लिक प्रॉब के समझ कर्जा है जिसमें से चीन घर में हमारे पब्लिक सेक्टर में लगा हुआ है और चीन घर में लुटता कर्जा है। इसका भारी कर्जा हम सब तक देते रहेंगे, कौन इसको चुकावें? हम चीन मांस के लिये जाते हैं, घर की चीज हम मांस के लिये हैं, हथियारों

की चीज हम मांस के लिये हैं। हथियारों और घर के लिए हम कर्जा देते हैं, घर की चीज के लिये विदेश की ओर देखते हैं। ऐसी अवस्था में हमारी ताकत कौन बढ़ सकती है। किस तरह से चीन की ताकत बढ़ी और वह ताकतवर क्यों हुआ। उसने अपने यहाँ के लोगों की कम्प्लेक्स पर कंट्रोल किया। क्यों नहीं आप भी यहाँ यह करते हैं। स्वाधीनता के बाद जैसी चीन की हालत थी उसने हमारी हालत अच्छी की। लेकिन चीन जर्मन बाद हम राजमांस में रह गए, खाने पीने में हमने खर्च कर दिया, नाच गाने में हम लगे रहे जिस की वजह से हम ताकतवर नहीं बन सके। चीन ने अपनी पूरी शक्ति लगा कर अपने देश को अपने बड़प्पा और वह ताकतवर देश बन गया। इसलिए मैं कहना कि आप भी देश को ताकतवर बनाने की धीरे ध्यान दें।

बहुत से प्रोफेसर कम्प्लेक्स आई कम्प्लेक्स कंट्रोल की नमः देखते हैं, उन से सपोर्ट लेना चाहते हैं। मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह देश मुश्किल है। इनमें मुझ कम्प्लेक्स साधो, साधो-गम-नासा, कीपटालिज्म साधो लेकिन अपने देश की स्वतन्त्रता का किसी भी हालत में हाथ में न पाने दो। लेकिन कुछ हमारे कम्प्लेक्स आई चीन की धीरे जा रहे हैं और कुछ कम की टांक जा रहे हैं। मैं उनसे कहना कि वे यहाँ के वातावरण को देखें, यहाँ की प्रकृति को देखें, यहाँ की हालत को देखें। कॉन्सिडर हमारी यह हमारी चाहते कि यहाँ की गरीबी दूर हो। मैं भी समझ यह चाहता हूँ कि लगातार यहाँ आये। गांधी जी कहा करते थे कि जो बनी लोग हैं वे टूट्टी बने। गांधी जी कहीर हो कर रहे लेकिन देश को उन्होंने घाये बढ़ाया। मुझे कुछ के साथ करना पड़ता है कि चीन घर तक हमारे हाथ में सरकार की बातचीत रही है लेकिन देश को हमें जीता बनाना चाहते हैं या हम नहीं बना सके हैं। मैं विचारकर्ता की पंक्ति से कहना चाहता हूँ कि चीन की कानूनी दुनिया में साथ रखते हैं। साथ में साथ

नेपाल बनें और बहुत बल कर देखें कि कितनी दृढ़ता से बल है। जिस दिन चीन ने बल का बिल्कोट किया था मैं और भी बल में था। वह नेपाल का सैनिक लाइसेंस सितों है। बहुत हमारी कोई दृढ़ता नहीं है। चीन ने हाइड्रोजन बल का बिल्कोट किया। एक करोड़ की आबादी का वह पबोली देश है। उसकी और हमारी कल्चर एक है, रहन सहन सब एक है हमने तो उस बिल्कोट पर बिना व्यक्त की लेकिन वहाँ कोई बिना व्यक्त नहीं की गई।

मैं कहूँ कि नान-एलाइनमेंट सब ठीक ठीक है अब तक आपके पास ठीक हो। बिना नाक के आप पचास जगह दोड़ते जाते, कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता है। हमारे मर्कस माह्व ने कहा कि हम पड़ते नहीं हैं। मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूँ कि जिनना मैं पड़ना हूँ वह नहीं पड़ते हैं। वह जन संघ के होकर अमेरिकी में भाषण कर सकते हैं, मैं हिन्दी में करना हूँ। वे टाबनबी को कोट करते हैं। मैं कहूँ कि बाबक्य की नीति को पढ़ो, सीप्य पितामह को पढ़ो, बुद्धोति का पढ़ो। आपको पता चलेगा कि किन तरह से राज काज चलाया जाना चाहिये और किन तरह से और क्यों ठीकतर बनना चाहिये, किन तरह से राजनीति चलनी चाहिये।

Shri Sriraj Meghrajji Dhurangadhera (Surendranagar): Sir, In rising to support the cut motions that were moved from this side of the house last Saturday, I should like to begin by saying that I have been a great believer in non-alignment. The Prime Minister, speaking yesterday in this House, gave an exposition of the Government's stand. What I have now to propose to her and her Government is not a total reversal of the Government's foreign policy. I subscribe to the view that a country's foreign policy should be governed by its own self-interest, and at the same time I wholly accept that national self-interest in the world of today, is wound up with the international in-

terest and the maintenance of world peace. If by being nonaligned we are able to act, to serve as mediators, or like to the Swias to remain uninvolved, that is a consummation devoutly to be wished. But, Sir, there is one circumstance in which I should abandon nonalignment with colertry, that is when I am attacked. Another circumstance, Sir, in which I would be wise to modify my nonalignment, my aloofness, is which I am under a constant threat. That is to say under such fear that a major part of my time and my resources is spent in the anxiety for my safety. Sir, I ask the hon the Foreign Minister and the House if this is not the situation today in our confrontation with Communist China.

We have been their voluntary, and now it seems, gratuitous champions in the counsels of the world. As a reward, they have lost no opportunity of attacking us and of insulting this great peace-loving nation. The recent brutal assaults, the absolutely uncalled for humiliation suffered by our diplomats at the hands of the Chinese, is merely a symptom, but this humiliation, Sir, is a humiliation offered to and suffered by every citizen of this country.

Is it not then abundantly clear that China is after our blood? We champion them in the United Nations; we acquiesce in their rape of Tibet and say it is a good thing for Tibet, we commit the childish folly of Hindi Chini bhai bhai, we prefer to overlook their continuing aggression and occupation of Indian territory, a continuing shame to our national honour of which the Government is the Prime custodian, and finally, Sir, we would rather not see their interfering hand in South and Southeast Asia. We begin by being the powerful self-appointed advocates of China, we go on to make concessions, and ultimately we bow to abject humiliation. And whilst we still maintain formal diplomatic relations with China, all in the interests and hopes of peace.

[Shri Sriraj Meghrajji Dhrangadbra]
 What is the consequence? The Chinese have not conceived their utmost contempt for us. Sir, I should like to put a few questions to the Government. Are they left in any doubt as to the hostile, aggressive attitude and the ebullience of China? Do they doubt that their vast legions are at present idling on our eastern borders, waiting for the word to pour into Assam? That anything can spark off this onslaught, and that it may very possibly happen in concert with Pakistan, which is still chafing at its rude treatment by the Indian Army? Do they think that our defence on land and in the air are equal and adequate to combat the nuclear weapons of China? Do they think that our long-sustained neutrality is a sufficient answer to the Chinese Bomb? Have they considered the shock that our precarious economy must sustain, the utter shambles to which it will be reduced, if we have to go it alone with China, even for a short space? Do they think that our aloofness from, and indeed our all-too-ready criticism of those who are striving to contain the menace of China, the expansionism of China, is helpful to us, or will help the world? By the "world", I mean the world of small countries that lie on the verges of the Chinese empire.

These countries our trusted neighbours of South-East Asia, look to us for some initiative and for some signs of leadership. I must congratulate the hon. Minister of External Affairs, Shri Chagla, for the initiative he has taken at the conference in Kuala Lumpur in May last. It was he who put forth the proposal for a collective security for economic co-operation. That was a very good start. The suggestion has met with enthusiastic support of the Malaysian Prime Minister and a conference, for this very purpose, has been called to meet in Bangkok on the 19th of August. All the countries have agreed to attend. But I understand that there will be one absentee—India.

According to the PTI report of 18th June, the Malaysian Premier, replying to a question in his legislature, is reported to have said:

"Mr. Chagla had promised to send me detailed of his proposals, but so far there are no new developments."

I hope that this report is out-of-date and that some development, taking stock of our common plight, is afoot. My hope stems from the fact that an hon. Member from the Congress benches, Maharaja Manavendra Singhji of Tehri-Garhwal, speaking in the Lok Sabha last Saturday, was bold to advocate some form of collective, regional security for the countries of South and South-east Asia. We on this side of the House wholly and wholeheartedly welcome this suggestion from the Government benches.

Weakness added to weakness will not of course make for strength. We must certainly harness our own resources and our every strength. We must not allow ourselves to slide into dependence. But we are in no position to spurn the preferred help from any quarter. Our present resources and strength are not adequate, alas, to meet the Chinese challenge, possibly a nuclear challenge, which, when it comes, may come suddenly. Our regional security will have to be underwritten by those who share our apprehensions and our aims, the containment of China, and who have the means—which we lack—to make their presence and their deterrent power felt.

Sir, I hold no brief for the great countries of the West. I hold a brief as we all do, for India. Is not our rapid economic development, our material prosperity, the first concern of every Indian and of every political party? Is it possible that we can pursue this urgent common aim of the whole nation, if a good part of our available resources are to be deployed for our mere defence, a task for which we know them to be unequal or inade-

quats? Sir, what I am proposing, and proposing urgently, is not a total reversal of the Government's policy. I am only proposing some kind of regional security arrangement which is able to say to China, "Bold enough: Thus far and no further."

The Prime Minister yesterday asked, with whom should we align ourselves. Shri Nath Pai also referred to the same question earlier today. Had she read the order paper, she would have formed the answer in the cut motion No. 66, moved from this side in which we have suggested the countries with which we should be aligned. By your leave, I shall read out the names of those countries; they are: Nepal, Ceylon, Burma, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, South Vietnam, Philippines, South Korea, Republic of China, Japan, Australia and New Zealand.

I put it to the Government that if we are to retain our hard-won Independence, with honour and without blemish, the least that they can do is to employ every device they can to preserve our territorial integrity and to guard it against encroachment and further annexation.

Sir, one more point and I have done. This was an issue which my hon. friend Shri Masani was anxious to submit to the House last Saturday, but he was prevented from doing so for want of time. He mentioned the welcome change that has now come about in the relations between the United States of America and Russia. The whole attitude of Russia towards the rest of the World has undergone or is undergoing a happy change. She is no longer Olympian or didactic in her attitude as in the past. But it is regrettable that she has not given up her active interest in trying to influence the internal affairs of this friendly country.

During our elections, the Soviet Radio, "Peace and Progress" carried on an active propaganda against the hon. Shri Morarji Desai, Shri Patel

and Shri Rajagopalachari. It naturally boosted those it considered nearer to its own line of thinking. Sir, it has been reported that more than 10 million dollars have been spent by Russia in India for publicity intended to sway our politics and our public opinion. I command to the perusal of hon. Members a book by Mr Peter Sagar, *Moscow's Hand in India*. Messages for the Indian press came from Moscow and were relayed by their Embassy in Delhi. The book I have mentioned cites intelligence reports and gives photostat copies, establishing that these despatches were typed on typewriters in their embassy. This is surely a serious matter. It is a breach of the third country rule. The hon. Minister of External Affairs, replying to a question in the Rajya Sabha during the last session, said that he had asked the Russian embassy about this, and the embassy had disowned any responsibility. The absurdity of such a bald question and the good sense of the answer need no comment.

Sir, the small countries of Ceylon and Ghana have had the courage to expel journalists and diplomats who have tried to influence their internal politics. We respectfully but strongly commend their example to the Government of India.

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the external relations of every country must be based on certain principles, and these principles must be accepted and adopted, taking into consideration the history, the culture, the traditions of that country and also the national interests, security and integrity of the country. Foreign policy is the policy which implements these principles. I agree that these principles must be kept constantly under review. They are not immutable, and when the principles are found, not to conform to national interests, not to conform to the security of the country, not to conform to the integrity of the country, then the principles must be changed. But I do not

[Shri M. C. Chagla]
mit that the principle of non-alignment has been basic to our policy.

My friend Shri Nath Pai, I think, rather inappropriately used the expression that non-alignment has become a sacred cow. This is a well-known English expression, but it is not at all applicable to India. The cow is very sacred to this country, and if he means that non-alignment is a sacred cow, in that sense, I accept it, but when you look at the results of non-alignment since the freedom of our country, you will agree with me that it has been the right policy.

It is flattering that those friends of mine who used to attack us for pursuing a non-aligned policy are now quarrelling with us for departing from it. There can be no greater tribute to the policy of non-alignment than this type of criticism from the opposite benches.

15 hrs.

We were almost the first country to propound this doctrine. I think the greatest contribution that our late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru made to political thought was his contribution with regard to the doctrine of non-alignment. At that time, may I remind the House, ours was a voice in the wilderness. Let us remember what the famous and notorious American Secretary of State Dulles said about non-alignment, which he mixed up as many hon. members opposite have done, as I shall presently show, with neutrality. He said, neutrality was immoral. He could not understand any country being non-aligned. According to him, every country should belong to one bloc or the other.

In the beginning of our independence, the world was polarised between USSR and USA. Dr. Swell is right in saying that that polarisation is coming to an end. Let us cast our mind back to those years when the world was polarised between USA and USSR, the allies of USA and the allies of USSR. Today the situation is changing. But in those days, it re-

quired courage, independence, a sense of confidence in one's own country, not to belong to either of those two blocs. It was very difficult and yet, India had the courage and the statesmanship to refuse to be inveigled into one bloc or the other. Because of our refusing to join the USA, the USA armed Pakistan, because Pakistan joined the SEATO and CENTO. We said, our people are a determined people, we can rely on our own strength and we will not join either of the two blocs merely to receive arms. Throughout this time, we remained friendly with both the blocs. Non-alignment did not mean that we should show any hostility either to the western bloc or to the eastern bloc, because one of the inevitable concomitants of non-alignment is peaceful co-existence. It flows logically from the doctrine of non-alignment. While we believe in non-alignment, we also believe in maintaining friendly relations with all countries and all blocs. There is nothing more difficult than the art of living together. It is a difficult art.

Shri Pileo Mody: He is talking about the Ministry.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Mr. Mody is learning to specialise in interruptions. I hope he would get up and make a speech, rather than sit and interrupt.

Shrima I Tarkeshwari Sinha (Barh): You invite him and make him your salesman. That is what he wants.

Shri M. C. Chagla: There is no art more difficult than the art of living together. It is difficult among individuals and within a family. It is difficult in a nation. It is even more difficult in the international field. We are trying to practise that art domestically and internationally. Our principle of secularism is based on the same principle. In this great country, a country of diversities and different religions, we have tried to live together. Throughout these years, we have tried to live together internationally.

The scene has changed. Today, as has been pointed out by many speakers, there is a detente between the two blocs and they do not want allies.

The result has been a process of gradual dissolution of blocs like SEATO, CENTO, even NATO and the Warsaw Pact. They are all in the process of dissolution. With the détente between these two blocs, the necessity for alliances has largely disappeared. Therefore, I said the scene has changed.

What does non-alignment mean? I am sorry that there is a tendency to use that word as if it were synonymous with neutrality. My friend, Mr. Madhok, did the same. He said, we were not non-aligned in the dispute between Arabs and Israel. What he was really meaning was, we were not neutral. Neutrality and non-alignment are entirely different concepts. It is very necessary, in order to understand the Government's policy, to realise the fundamental distinction between these two concepts. Neutrality is passive, a withdrawal from the world outside into our own shell, a folding up of our tents and going into isolation. Non-alignment, on the contrary, is positive and dynamic. Being non-aligned, we have the independence to judge world events on merits and in accordance with our own national interest. Therefore, whatever decisions we may arrive at, they may be right or wrong, you may agree with them or not, you may criticise them or may not criticise them, but there is this assurance that our judgments, our decisions and policies are independent and not pressurised by any power, they are not arrived at because we belong to some bloc or because we are the allies of some country. It is a matter of pride to me and it should be a matter of pride to every member of this House that when we look back and think of the contribution that India has made in 20 years in international affairs.

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Guna): You have lost 14,000 square miles.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have great respect for the Acharya. I did not interrupt him when he was speaking.

Shri Nath Pai: He is not interrupting; he is only correcting you.

Shri Bai Raj Madhok: You are the spokesman of the Government. We expect a reply to the points we have raised. We know your stand. (Interruptions)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You must have a little patience. He has got to give the background of the policy. He is within his rights in doing so.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I vividly remember the year 1946 when India sent its first really Indian delegation to the UN. It was selected by the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. I had the honour of being a member of that delegation. It was for the first time in the UN that the voice was raised against apartheid. We condemned the policy of South Africa and that resolution was carried out by one vote although it required a two-thirds majority in a House of 54 members. I make bold to say that since 1946, India has raised her voice constantly, continuously, emphatically and unequivocally against colonialism against apartheid and in favour of peace.

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam): What about Tibet? (Interruptions)

Shri M. C. Chagla: We have fought battles in the forum of the UN and in other forums too.

Therefore, Sir, when I heard Shri Nath Pai's speech this morning, I admired his eloquence and wit but it was a poison dagger with which he tried to stab the Prime Minister and my own humble self. But I said to myself these rare qualities might have been used for a worthier cause. He could have used these qualities to praise this country to fight the enemies of this country, to point out to the world how very often India had been misunderstood. Sir, I have sat on these Treasury Benches for the last four years. I have seen character assassination in many manifestations. I have seen the character assassination of Ministers of Members, of institutions. Today I have heard with sorrow and dismay the character

[Shri M. C. Chagla]
assassination of our country indulged
in by Shri Nath Pai. (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.
Please resume your seats.

Shri Nath Pai: No, no. He will
not be allowed to continue. He should
withdraw his words.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You may
disagree.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Ken-
drapara): He will have to withdraw
his words.

Shri Nath Pai: He will have to
withdraw every word that he said.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I may tell
Shri Nath Pai that nobody disturbed
him when he spoke. (Interruptions).

Shri Nath Pai: The Prime Minister
disturbed me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: She only
corrected your statement. There was
no disturbance from anyone on this
side. (Interruptions). Order, order.
Please resume your seats. If any ob-
servation that the hon. Minister has
made is found to be objectionable or
which is not borne out by the state-
ments made in his speech by Shri Nath
Pai, he will be within his right to ask
a question. (Interruptions).

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta-
North-East): Sir, I rise to a point of
order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please ask
your colleagues to resume their seats.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Sir, my
point of order emanates from the
basic rights of the Chair in regard to
regulation of the debate. Sir, I wish
to tell you—I for one, personally
speaking, disagree with very much
of what Shri Nath Pai has said, but
that is a different matter—when a
Minister of Government says in re-
gard to another Member of this House,
whoever he may be,—and Shri Nath
Pai is Shri Nath Pai—that he has
committed the character assassination
of his country, it is a kind of accusa-

tion which goes against the grain in
every sense of the term, it is against
parliamentary propriety, it is casting
a slur on the patriotic character of an
individual Member of this House. I
differ from them on so many matters.
I shall never take lying down a charge
in regard to me as having character
assassinated my own country. Foot-
lings, little creatures on this side or
that do not matter, but my country
matters and "character assassination"
of the country is an allegation which
has never been heard in this Parliam-
ent, which can never conceivably be
pronounced in this House. I plead
with you, Sir, to see to it that this
kind of observation is not allowed to
pass muster, and I request the Leader
of the House to intervene and say
something, something acceptable,
something with some little sense be-
hind it—which she never does. She
should do something about it (In-
terruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I cannot al-
low a discussion on this. I will listen
to hon. Members one by one. Please
say what you want to say in one or
two sentences.

Shri Ranga: Sir, I need not say
anything more. I agree entirely with
what my hon. friend, Shri Mukerjee
has just now said, that it is wrong on
the part of the Minister of Foreign
Affairs to have made this charge, and
I hope that he would have the good
sense to withdraw it.

Several hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.
At least on this side hon. Members
should resume their seats.

श्री कलराज बसोड: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,
हम जनता के द्वारा चुनकर लाये हैं। हम
देख रहे हैं कि पार्टी के नेता हमारे नहीं,
वह देख के चुनवाये हैं, देख की जनता
के चुनवाये हैं। हमारे सामने देख कर हिय
है। अगर हम बातचीत करते हैं, वो
देख के हिय के बिये करते हैं। यदि कोई

कहता है कि हम देश के चरित्र की हत्या करते हैं तो यह हमारी देशभक्ति, सारे भारत की देशभक्ति पर स्तर है। इसलिये जो कुछ माननीय होरेन मुखर्जी ने कहा है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इन शब्दों को एकसपज किया जाय, इन शब्दों को वापस लिया जाये।

श्री मधु सिन्हा (मुंगेर) : मेरा इतना ही निवेदन है कि इस तरह के दर्शन ऐसे लोग हैं जिन्होंने अपने बचन से अपने मुस्क को धावा कराने के लिये कुर्बानिया दी हैं। इस सरकार की यही बड़ी खतरनाक प्रवृत्ति है कि व्यक्ति, दल, सरकार और राष्ट्र को ये मिला देने हैं, व्यक्ति राष्ट्र बन जाता है। इन के ऊपर जब हमला करते हैं तो क्या यह कह सकते हैं कि यह राष्ट्र के ऊपर हमला है— मैं इन्हीं बातों का खुलासा चाहता हूँ।

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Sir, the whole thing is very simple. The mistake that has been committed is to identify the Government with the nation. Government is not the nation. When we criticise, we criticise the Government, we do not criticise the nation. I hope the Foreign Minister will have the courtesy to withdraw these words.

Shri P. Ramamurti: Sir, I may disagree with Shri Nath Pai on many questions and it is open to the Minister to say that Shri Nath Pai's speech will do harm to the country. But what he has said is that it is character assassination of the country, which is a subjective thing. When you say character assassination it is not the interpretation of the speech; it is something done consciously and deliberately that is the meaning of the term character assassination. Therefore, it is an allegation that he has deliberately assassinated the character of the country. This is what it means. Therefore, I hope the Minister understands the implications of the words he used. He is free to

differ from Shri Nath Pai's speech and say that this speech has done harm to the country. That is his own look-out and that is a different point. But here a deliberate, subjective motive is imputed to a speech, which should not be tolerated. The Minister must understand the implications of the words used by him. So, I would request him to withdraw those words.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I wanted to be clear on one point. The image of the nation, which he meant, must be distinguished from . . . (Interruptions).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Sir, sitting in that Chair it is very highly objectionable for you to say this. Let us see the records.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has not completed his sentence. He meant the image. Do not make a mistake.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Sir, it is not your job to interpret them.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: You are not concerned with what he meant. Sitting in that Chair, you must behave yourself. You should only regulate the House properly. You should not interpret the statements of Ministers . . . (Interruptions)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should also behave himself.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I submit again that the Minister has used words which are highly objectionable . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He meant the image of the country, the country's image.

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri (Hapur): Sir, on a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will give you an opportunity later. There is no point of order now. I have called the hon. Prime Minister.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : जी नहीं पहले आप को मेरा प्वांट ऑफ आर्डर सुनना

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

पणेना क्योंकि यही नियमानुसार है। आप इस कुर्सी पर बैठकर इस कुर्सी के गौरव की रक्षा कीजिये..... (व्यवधान)
आप को यह अधिकार-वापि प्राप्त नहीं है कि किसी मंत्री के वक्तव्य का क्लेरिफिकेशन आप इस कुर्सी पर बैठकर करें..... (व्यवधान)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I never did that. I only said this is what he was going to say.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : कुर्सी पर बैठकर यह अधिकार दिया गया है कि सदन में शान्ति और व्यवस्था बनाये रखने की जिम्मेदारी आप की है। लेकिन किसी मंत्री के वक्तव्य के स्पष्टीकरण करने की जिम्मेदारी इस कुर्सी का नहीं है। आप ने विदेश मंत्री के वक्तव्य का स्पष्टीकरण करके इस कुर्सी के गौरव को बचाया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस बात के ऊपर आप व्यवस्था कीजिये कि आप को अधिकार है या नहीं।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Sir, you are forgetting that you are not a member sitting here with us but you are occupying the chair of the presiding officer.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will give my ruling. I have not defended the statement that was partly heard, by myself at least. He has not completed his sentence. What I felt and said was, there is distinction between the image of the country... (Interruptions). Now I call the Prime Minister.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I have been trying to get up ever since the excitement arose here, but so many people were standing and there was so much noise that it was difficult to make myself clear. All I want to say is that I am sure Shri Chagla did not mean to cast any personal reflection on Shri Nath Pai, or any hon. Member of the opposition... (Interruptions).

An hon. Member: Why is Shri Chagla not speaking?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: Shri Chagla can certainly speak for himself. But several hon. Members shouted that I should say something. Now, make up your mind whether you want me to say something... (Interruptions). I really wanted to say on behalf of the Government that we do not want to cast personal reflections on anybody, although such reflections are cast on all of us, not only as members of the Government but even as individuals and members of this hon. House. But, nevertheless, even though this is true, we ourselves do not wish to do that sort of thing. Now, while I do not want to interpret what Shri Chagla meant, I am sure he did not mean the words he used in the House as the members have taken them.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Let him withdraw his words.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: But you do not give anybody any chance to do that.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: We are happy the Prime Minister has clarified the position. Now, let the hon. Minister withdraw those words.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I do say that the hon. Members should not get so excited. One person can get up and say something. Then the Minister should be given a chance to reply. But, one after another, everybody starts shouting and it becomes very difficult for anybody to intervene or clarify.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I do not wish to impute any motive to Shri Nath Pai or any hon. Member of the opposition. It was far from my intention. I did not suggest, far from me was it to suggest, that any hon. Member opposite is less patriotic than a member on this side of the House. I only intended—never mind what I had intended, if Shri Nath Pai and other members of the Opposition

have taken this expression I used to mean, what Shri Madhok has suggested, I certainly withdraw it.

Sir, I hope what I am going to say next will not be objected to as in any way unparliamentary, because I am including most of us in that. What I was going to say was this, that it is our national characteristic, it has become almost our national characteristic to denigrate ourselves, to run ourselves down, not to see any good in us. We leave it to the outsider to discover what is good in us. Many foreigners have come and told me in admiration here and outside what progress we have achieved, what we stand for but we run ourselves down, in season and out of season. It is really sad that this should happen. I know it may arise from a sense of modesty or perhaps from a sense of philosophic outlook, but I think occasionally we should find something good in ourselves.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: We see it from inside; they see it from outside.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Shri Nath Pai said—I hope I am putting it correctly, because I am saying it only from my notes—that our influence was at its nadir and our prestige was at its lowest. I have just come back from the United Nations and I want to assure this House that India should feel proud of the honour and respect in which India is held in that organisation.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: I wish it is true.

Shri M. C. Chagla: It is true. I have seen it for myself. If the hon. Member will go there, he will see it for himself. The non-aligned countries and other countries look up to India for guidance and leadership. They look up to India as an elder brother and if we are giving guidance and leadership they are prepared to accept it. Yet, here we are saying that our influence is sliding and we have lost all prestige in the international world. Shri Nath Pai said that we have reduced the

importance of the United Nations. If any country has tried to uphold the dignity, the usefulness and prestige of the United Nations, that is India. Even in the last crisis, I shall point out as I go along, India did her best to see that the influence of the United Nations was in no way removed or reduced. The Secretary-General has the greatest confidence in India, the Secretary-General consults India's representative very often. We have supported and cooperated with Secretary-General at various stages of this unfortunate conflict. To say that India is reduced to the level of importance is defamatory of the Government, I will not say of the country.

Mr. Nath Pai also said that India has failed to uphold peace. I shall again prove, through documentary evidence I have, the steps which India took from time to time and from stage to stage in this crisis which will satisfy the House, that all along we were trying to ask both the parties to exercise restraint.

Shri Nath Pai: You aggravated it.

Shri M. C. Chagla: My friend talks in the air, I have got the documents to prove that.

Shri Nath Pai: I talk from my heart; you talk from your brief. That is the difference.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Mr. Nath Pai also said some unflattering things about my going to visit the U.A.R. and Yugoslavia this evening. I am surprised that Mrs. Pandit also should have said the same thing. I am really surprised she with her knowledge, vast knowledge of diplomacy of international affairs, should have actually said that I should not go to gather wisdom from President Nasser and President Tito and that they should come to us to gather wisdom from us. I am really surprised this.

Let us see what has been happening. Just before Mr. Kosygin came

[Shri M. C. Chagla]
to New York, he went and saw President Nasser

Shri Nath Pai: He did not see you.

Shri M. C. Chagla: The President of the USSR was consulting President Nasser while the United Nations Assembly was sitting in New York. Important Russian officials and Ministers had been visiting President Nasser. President Nasser sent his Special Envoy to meet the Prime Minister. President Tito sent his Special Envoy to meet the Prime Minister. This is a return visit to the U.A.R. and to Belgrade. See the situation in which we find ourselves today. The United Nations is deadlocked, the Suez Canal is closed. No compromise seems to appear on the horizon. It is time for us to consult people who are vitally interested in these matters.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Do you want to meet Mr. Eshkol? You meet President Nasser and Mr. Eshkol and try to bring them together.

Shri M. C. Chagla: When I was in New York, Mr. Eshkol came to see me, I saw him and I heard his point of view for one hour. I am accessible to everybody; I do not shut my ears to any side. We have often been told, why don't we keep quiet; how does West Asia concern us; how does Vietnam concern us; how does this country or that country concern us? Let us not forget that India is a Member of the Security Council. As a Member of the Security Council, it has got to review and pass judgment on world events. Is it suggested that as a Member of the Security Council it should take no notice of what is happening in different parts of the world? Injustice, aggression, breach of faith or confidence, tyranny, colonialism are all the concern of India and will always remain so. I think it is wrong for anybody to say that India should keep quiet when things are happening which call for our judgment, our decision and our appraisal. I would, therefore, ask the House to judge the West Asian

conflict in this context. May I produce this by saying that although we are non-aligned, although our West Asian policy was not dictated by any power—it was our own independent policy—we could not remain neutral. We had to pass judgment and it is for the House—after I have stated the facts—to judge whether our judgment was right or wrong.

Let us first come to the most important question on which the House has taken up such a strong attitude about Israeli aggression. Let us see what President de Gaulle says.

An hon. Member: Everybody knows it.

Shri M. C. Chagla: On June 2, a statement was issued in the name of President de Gaulle after a French Cabinet meeting in which it was stated that the country which is the first to use arms, whichever that be, will neither have our approval, that is, the French Government's approval, nor French support.

In another statement issued on the 22nd June, after a French Cabinet meeting, President de Gaulle said:

"France condemns opening of hostilities by Israel."

That is President de Gaulle's view. That is not all. Let us come to the paper which is very dear to the hearts of many, the American publication, the *Time*. It says:

"(Israel scarcely bothers to deny any longer that it started shooting first. On the day before the guns opened up, the Israeli Cabinet met secretly to discuss whether to launch a pre-emptive attack before the gathering Arab armies struck. Mr. Abba Eban argued for further diplomatic efforts; Defence Minister Mr. Dayan insisted that the safety of the nation could not permit delay. Mr. Dayan carried the day. The attack was authorised by a vote of 16 to 2...., the only vote being cast by the left-wing abolitionists."

Here is the evidence of 2 completely detached objective witnesses, President de Gaulle and an American publication like the *Time*.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: There is nothing in what you have quoted.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Then, Mr. Masani said, in the course of his interesting speech, that we are isolated. Mr. Nath Pai said that we have lost our influence and we are isolated. May I for the information of the House point out which countries, apart from the socialist bloc, apart from the Arab bloc, voted for the non-aligned nations' resolutions? It is very revealing.

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): I referred to the Soviet Union's resolution.

Shri M. C. Chagla: The basis of the non-aligned nations' resolution was the aggression committed by Israel and the resolution wanted Israel to vacate the aggression, to give up the fruits of aggression, and to go back to the line of the 4th June from where they started. It is worth seeing who voted with us. Were we alone in the camp? Were we isolated or was there a large volume of world public opinion on our side? Look at the countries who voted with us, Spain, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Camaroon, Ceylon, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, France, Greece, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, Malaysia, Mauritania, Nigeria and Pakistan.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: They are all our friends.

Shri M. C. Chagla: That was not the point that I was making.

Shri Pileo Mody: We have no friends. That was the point.

Shri M. C. Chagla: There are two significant and important facts about the Israeli aggression to which I wanted to draw the attention of the House. The House will remember that President Johnson told President Nasser that he wanted to send Vice President Humphrey to confer with

him and the reply that President Nasser gave was that he would not like to receive Vice President Humphrey, but he would send his Vice President, Mr. Mohiuddin, to meet President Johnson to discuss the ways and means of settling this problem. Vice President Mohiuddin was to have left for the United States on the 5th June and before he could leave, before he could confer with President Johnson, Israel struck the blow.

The second important fact to which I wanted to draw the attention of the House is that U Thant, largely at our personal initiative had gone to see President Nasser after the blockade of the Gulf of Aquaba and withdrawal of UNEF. They were discussing ways and means of settling the Aqaba problem; they were discussing how the Gulf of Aquaba could be used, what would be the *modus operandi* within the sovereign framework of Egypt. While the discussions were going on, Israel struck the blow, which made any settlement impossible.

It has been said, and I think erroneously, that a pre-emptive strike, a preventive war, is permissible. I say that it is a complete violation of the Charter; it is not open to a country to indulge in a pre-emptive strike or a preventive war, and the most that the advocates of Israel say is that this was a preventive war in which Israel indulged.

I was sorry to see a member of the Congress Party.

An hon. Member: Please address the Chair.

Shri M. C. Chagla: My hon. friend, Mr. Manabendra Shah, compared the Israeli conflict with the Indo-Pakistan conflict. (Interruptions)

Shri M. R. Masani: He is right.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am surprised at my old friend Ranga of course. Mr. Masani would say 'yes'—comparing the Indo-Pakistan conflict with the Israel conflict. In saying this

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does the House realise that we are accepting the Pakistani propaganda? What does Pakistan say? Pakistan says that we committed aggression... (Interruptions)

Shri M. R. Masani: Our action was justified.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am telling you what Pakistan says. Pakistan says that we committed aggression because we crossed the international line, taking the date of the conflict, as if it was the date, on which we crossed the international line, forgetting completely what happened before. The House knows full well what the facts are. The facts are that infiltrators were sent by Pakistanis to Kashmir. Then their Army marched towards Chhamb, they wanted to cut off our life-line to our armies in Ladakh. It was at that stage that we crossed the international line and our armies marched towards Lahore and Sialkot. (Interruptions) How can you compare this with the Israel conflict? Did Egypt march her troops into Israel? Did she send infiltrators? (Interruptions)

Shri Piloo Mody: They blocked their life-line. It is the same as sending infiltrators.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: What happened before they fired the first shot (Interruptions)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. This is not fair. They were patiently hearing this side. Now let the Minister be allowed to say what he has to say.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I now turn to the pleasant subject introduced by Mrs. Tarkeshwari Sinha. I was surprised to hear from her that no aggression could be committed because Israel and Arab States were in a state of war. This is an astounding proposition to make. It means that as the Armistice had not been followed by a peace treaty according to Mrs. Tarakeshwari Sinha, it was open to Israel to attack the Arab count-

ries and this attack would not constitute an aggression. It is absolutely opposed to every principle of international law and international relations. Two countries stop fighting; they may have an armistice; they may not have concluded peace treaty. It is not open, while the armistice is there and there is no conflict going on, for a country to attack another.

Shri Ranga: The closure of the Canal came first. Why is he forgetting that? (Interruptions)

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am not forgetting that. I am coming to the canal. Mrs. Sinha.. (Interruptions) has a great deal of eloquence, she has a very fine.. (Interruptions)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I appeal to the members to keep silence?

Shri M. C. Chagla: She pleads her case with very persuasive advocacy. But, if I may say so, there is one shortcoming once she has got hold of an idea, she fondles it, she plays with it, she nibbles at it, she does not let it go even after the idea has lost all its substance. One of the ideas she has caught hold of and which she has repeated on several occasions and at several places is that the whole trouble is due to the first sentence in my statement. Let me read out this classic sentence which, according to Mrs. Sinha, has created the trouble. I will read and explain it. This is the sentence:

"The creation of Israel has given rise to tension between Israel and the Arab countries."

It is a factual statement. Any one who knows the history of the Middle East knows the feelings of the Arabs aroused by the creation of Israel because they felt that the Palestinians were driven out and the Jews were put in the place of the home of Palestinians. As a matter of fact, tension was created. But does it mean what it has been suggested to mean that we have not (Interruption) recognised Israel or that we agree that there should be tension. We have recognised Israel... (Interruptions).

An hon. Member: But no diplomatic ties.

Shri M. C. Chagla: That is not the question. I am only saying this. What is wrong in this sentence? It is factually correct.

The other part to which Mrs. Sinha has referred is what I said in the statement about the Gulf of Aqaba. This also will answer the question about the closure of the Gulf of Aqaba being a *casus belli*.

This is what I said...

Shri Nath Pai: Why repeat those mistakes again and again?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Because the point has been raised here constantly. We said only this:

"News has been received of the UAR decision to close the Gulf of Aqaba to Israeli-shipping and to other shipping carrying strategic goods for Israel. So far as the Government of India are concerned, we have taken the position as far back as 1957 that the Gulf of Aqaba is an inland sea and that the entry to the Gulf lies within the territorial waters of the UAR and Saudi Arabia. We adhere to this view."

Shri P. K. Deo: So, they can stop it

Shri M. C. Chagla: Two views have been put forward. Is the Gulf of Aqaba within the territorial waters of the UAR? Or is it an international waterway?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I give a personal explanation? I had not referred to that. What I had actually referred to was the fact that Shri Krishna Menon in 1957 took a stand in the General Assembly that the General Assembly had no competence to discuss this issue. He did not go beyond that. He did not say any other thing except this.

Shri M. C. Chagla: That is not correct. I have also carefully read Shri Krishna Menon's speech....

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I have also read it. I did not refer to it in any other sense except that in which Shri Krishna Menon had put it.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Now, may I read out what Mr. Dulles had said about it in 1957, that is, about the Gulf of Aqaba.

Shri S. K. Taparia (Pali): Let him read out what Shri Krishna Menon had said.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I take it that for some of my friends opposite, Mr. Dulles is a greater authority than Shri Krishna Menon. This was what Mr. Dulles had said:

"I think that it is the fact that a certain amount of shipping is or shortly will be passing through the Straits of Tiran; although I also think that it is important to get a decision by the International Court of Justice as to what the legal rights of the parties are. It would be very helpful, I think, and it should be helpful also from the Egyptian standpoint to get a decision on that matter, and consideration is now being given to ways and means of seeking an advisory opinion on that matter from the International Court of Justice..."

So, it is clear that on the 26th March, 1957, the Secretary of State of the United States had said that it was not a settled question, and he had wanted the opinion of the International Court of Justice.

This is what Mr George Brown Foreign Secretary, says ten years later in the House of Commons:

"I am bound to say that there is a case which the Arabs can deploy; it is a case which has not only plausibility but legality and force."

Now, in the face of this, how could it be said that when Egypt exercised her sovereign rights, which according

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to her are sovereign rights, in closing the Gulf of Aqaba which she said was within her territorial waters, it constituted a casus belli for Israel? How could it be said:

Shri M. R. Masani: Why did Egypt not go to the International Court? Why did she use violence?

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Is there any prescriptive right in law? May I enquire from the great lawyer whether there is any prescriptive right in law? When prescriptive rights are extinguished, is it something that is inimical to the country? Is there any such right in law?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I know that prescriptive right is recognised by municipal law. I am not sure whether there is prescriptive right in international law.

श्री मधु लिखने - प्रस्तावित जल में कानून कहा है वहा तो जल का कानून है।

Shri P. K. Dee: What about Dardanelles or Gibraltar? What about the Panama Canal?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Shri J. B. Kripalani has said, and I was surprised to hear from him that kind of statement that U Thant should never have withdrawn the UNEF.

Shri Ranga: He should never have done that. It was the biggest blunder.

Shri Pille Medy: He should have delayed it.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta (Delhi Sadar): Why is Egypt agreeing to the posting of UN observers now?

Shri M. C. Chagla: It is clear beyond any doubt or dispute and it is a matter of record that the UNEF was located in Egyptian territory with the consent and approval of the UAR and when the consent and approval was withdrawn, the UNEF had no locus standi to be in Egypt.

Shri Ranga: He should have consulted that Security Council.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Shri Ranga says that he should have consulted the Security Council. It was not necessary for him to go to the Security Council. Shri Ranga seems to know more about the UN procedure than perhaps U Thant knows.

Shri Ranga: I can tell the hon. Minister a little more about it.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Let me satisfy this House as to what steps we took in the Security Council in order to preserve peace. It was largely at our instance that U Thant went to see President Nasser to try and see if some settlement could be arrived at, and we wanted the Council to be adjourned till he came back with a report. We felt that to have the Security Council without the presence of the Secretary-General would be like enacting Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark.

Then, we wanted—and this is very important—a holding resolution to be passed asking parties to exercise restraint. We actually moved it; it was not carried, but we said, call upon both parties to exercise restraint, let there be quiet diplomacy, let there be a breathing spell. We were urging the Members all the time to accept a resolution of this character.

Then, on the 5th June, Israel started hostilities against the Arab countries, and on the same day, we proposed a resolution for cease-fire and withdrawal. On 5th June we did not know how the fortunes of war had gone. We did not know who was winning and who was losing. But on principle we said that if armed conflict broke out it was necessary for the parties immediately to have a cease-fire and to withdraw. This was the resolution we moved on the 5th June.

Ultimately as the House knows, on the 6th June, a simple cease-fire resolution was passed as a first step. Then came the emergency session. Why

have we supported the non-aligned resolution on withdrawals? We supported it because our view is, and I want the House to endorse this because this is an important matter from the point of view of not only this conflict but of the future, that no aggressor should be permitted to retain the fruits of aggression, that no aggressor should be permitted to negotiate from strength derived as a result of military conquest.

Shri Abdul Ghanl Dar (Gurgaon): Except China.

Shri M. C. Chagla: The cease-fire resolution has mentioned cease-fire as the first step.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: What is the hon. Minister's comment about China?

Shri M. C. Chagla: And we said that both in logic and in sequence of time, the second step was to be withdrawal. We did not say that the other matters should not be discussed such as the navigation of the Suez Canal, the navigation of Aqaba, the recognition of Israel, the question of refugees etc.; we said that all those should be discussed, but first thing should come first, and the next step after cease-fire was the withdrawal of troops.

Now, may I read a passage from the statement I made in the General Assembly? And I would ask the House's endorsement of what I said there because, as I have said, it has important repercussions with regard to the future. This was what I said on the question of withdrawal:

"Mr. President, we are second to none in desiring a return to peace in the area but it must be a lasting one. It is important for us to remember, however, that an enduring peace can be established in West Asia and elsewhere only if in this world body, we can all act together to ensure strict adherence to certain basic values and fundamental principles of international law, practice, morality and behaviour . .

I will attempt to summarise some of these cardinal principles. First, it is not open to a country to start a war merely because it feels that a threat to its security exists. If it thinks that such a threat exists, the Charter prescribes various courses of action open to it through peaceful means, and of course, it can come to the Security Council. But it is in the spirit and letter of the Charter illegal to deal with a threat which one State thinks is being held out by a neighbouring State through recourse to arms.

Secondly, no aggressor should be permitted to retain the fruits of his aggression.

Thirdly, it is not permissible for a country to acquire territory of another State in order to be able to bargain from a position of strength.

And finally . .

—and this is very important—
... rights cannot be established, territorial disputes cannot be settled, boundaries cannot be adjusted through armed conflict."

श्री मधु सिन्घे : श्रीर किस तरीके से ऐसा किया गया है दुनिया में ?

Shri Banga: Why did he not stipulate a sixth condition or rather as the first condition that they should be prepared to recognise and respect each other's existence and territorial integrity? Why did he not do that? Why do we accept continued belligerency on their part towards Israel?

16 hrs.

Shri M. C. Chagla: All that we say is that first you must go back. You cannot remain in some other's territory and try to settle your dispute through military force or military acquisition. Just see what would happen. All over the world, there are boundary disputes, in Africa, in Asia. Are you

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going to permit a country to march its troops into the territory of another country, sit tight on it and then say 'Now negotiate; till you negotiate, I will not withdraw'.

What is happening today in West Asia? The Israelis are there on the territories of the Arabs.

Shri C. C. Desai (Sabarkantha): And will remain there.

Shri M. C. Chagla: If they remain there, they are in violation of the principles of the Charter. What we are trying to see is to prevent violation of the principles of the Charter.

Shri S. Kundu (Balasore): Leave the Sinai Desert now and come to some other point.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Another result of this, as you must have seen, is that Israel goes on consolidating her strength. She has annexed Jerusalem. Their Prime Minister said the other day that she wants to annex the Gaza Strip. I do not know where this matter will end.

Therefore, it is of the utmost importance that there should be withdrawal of the Israeli troops (*Interruptions*). I have been told that this policy is not in consonance with our national interests. Fortunately, the policy we have followed in West Asia is in consonance with both right and justice and also our national interests.

Shri Balraj Madhok: No.

Shri M. C. Chagla: May I point out what our national interests are? It is absolutely necessary in our national interest that we should have a friendly Middle East. It is a strategic part of the world. It is the cross-roads of the world, and strategically it is of the utmost importance for India to see that we have a friendly Middle East. We have trade of a hundred crore of rupees with the Middle East.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Is Israel a part of that?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We have got 50,000 Indians residing there . . .

An hon. Member: Much more in East Africa.

Shri M. C. Chagla: . . . engaged in gainful occupations and professions. It is essential from our point of view that the Suez Canal should be in friendly hands. It is essential from our strategic point of view that oil, which we import from the Middle East, should come from countries which are friendly to us; and it is also in our national interest that the Persian Gulf, because of strategic reasons—I hope the House will understand—should be in friendly hands.

Therefore, as I said, the justice of the Arab cause and our own national interest dictated the policy we pursued . . .

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Have you been able to make them your friends? Is Jordan your friend, is Syria your friend, is Iran your friend, is Saudi Arabia your friend? Are they your friends? They are not going to be your friends.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am coming to that.

Some hon. Members said that the friendship between Prime Minister Nehru and President Nasser was the basis of our friendship with Egypt. Foreign policies are not evolved out of personal friendships, and the reason why India stood by Nasser, and stands by Nasser, is because he represents in the Arab world certain forces which we must support. These are the forces of progress, of socialism, of non-alignment, of secularism . . .

Shri Nath Pai: Saudi Arabia?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As a student of History, Shri Nath Pai should know. He is resisting reactionary forces.

Shri Nath Pai: Saudi Arabia is progressive? Jordan is progressive? Iran is progressive?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Shri Nath Pai knows that an axis is being formed against India . . .

Shri Nath Pai: I am not worried about them (Interruptions).

Shri M. C. Chagla: . . . by Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Turkey, Iran and Pakistan.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If he addresses the Chair, he can avoid interruptions.

Shri Hardayal Devgan (East Delhi): Is the slogan of *jehad* progressive?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As I said, he represents the forces of progress. (Interruptions).

He was opposed to Muslim fanaticism, he was opposed to the Muslim Brotherhood and, therefore, it was in the interest of India to support and strengthen the causes for which Nasser stood.

Now, one more thing about West Asia and I have finished with that. I am surprised that my hon. friend, Shri Madhok, should not have said one word of condemnation of Israel about the 14 brave and gallant Indian soldiers in the UNEF who were killed.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I hope you will not send any contingent in future.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Read my speech.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have read your speech.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: I said that the responsibility for the murder lies equally on the shoulders of Government for their failure to evacuate them in time.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Shri Madhok is trying to give extenuating circumstances and excuses for the Israelis' deliberate act in murdering these 14 brave and gallant soldiers. I will deal with the excuse.

Shri Madhok: suggested that we are guilty in not evacuating them by air,

that we were carried away because of some considerations of economy (Interruptions). That is not so. I have got the document. The UNEF continued to remain as an organisation under the orders of UNO upto the 17th of June.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: How were the Canadians able to evacuate their men?

Shri F. K. Deo: Read the report of General Rukhy to the Security Council on the subject.

श्री मधु सिन्घे: वह नागरिक नों हमारे हैं, मयस्क अट्ट मय के नागरिक नहीं हैं ।

एक मानवीय सत्य : कैनाडा ने कैसे अपने घातमियों का उडा किया ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The UN had drawn up a programme of evacuation till 17 June of the various countries' contingents. Six countries were involved. With regard to Canada, because of some reason, President Nasser asked the Canadians immediately to get out, and they were a member sitting here with us but evacuated by that country. In our case and in the case of the countries like Brazil, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Yugoslavia, a time schedule was laid down. Till the evacuation was completed, our contingent was entirely under the orders of the UNO. Therefore, this is no excuse or explanation for the action of Israel.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Nasser asked Canada to withdraw her people and had not the courtesy to ask us to withdraw immediately our soldiers.

Shri M. C. Chagla: It was not a matter of courtesy. Nasser trusted us; he did not trust Canadians.

16.06 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri D. C. Sharma: Nasser is one of our best friends.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I agree that our security should be one of the most important aspects of our policy. Shri

[Shri M. C. Chagla]

Masani suggested that we should get under somebody or other's nuclear umbrella and we should sign the non-proliferation treaty on the dotted line. Now, I disagree with both these propositions. (*Interruptions*).

An hon. Member: What did the Prime Minister say?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The Prime Minister said the same thing. I wish to make it clear that a guarantee depends upon its credibility, not credibility today but credibility when the guarantor is called upon to implement the guarantee. We do not know what the alignments of power might be after four or five years. Therefore, before we accept a nuclear guarantee or come under anybody's nuclear umbrella, we have to consider what effect it will have on our defence and security.

I think Shri Masani is also wrong and is not fair to our scientists when he said that the nuclear gulf between China and India is so wide, and is widening every day, that it was impossible for our scientists to bridge it.

Shri M. R. Masani: I am afraid it is so.

Shri M. C. Chagla: It is not that we cannot manufacture the bomb.

Shri M. R. Masani: Ask your own scientists.

Shri M. C. Chagla: We will not manufacture the bomb as a matter of policy. I have great faith in our scientists, and if we determine upon a different policy, our scientists can do what we ask them to do. I do not think Mr. Masani is being fair to our scientists.

Shri Ranga: What about your ability to do it, money?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As regards the nuclear treaty I gave an answer at some length in this House yesterday. I do not want to repeat it, but want to make this clear that the question of guarantee should not be mixed up

with the question of signing the non-proliferation treaty. The two questions stand apart.

I will briefly deal with some other questions about China and Pakistan. China's explosion of the hydrogen bomb has naturally added a new dimension to our defence problem, and we have to carefully consider what effect it is going to have on our defence strategy and also on our policy decisions.

It is not right for me to comment on the internal affairs of another country. The cultural revolution of China is its own affair, but when that cultural revolution impinges upon our own security and threatens our security, it is but right that we should comment on it and consider its implications. There is no doubt that recently the Chinese note has taken on a greater bellicosity and a greater belligerency. She is more and more interfering in the internal affairs of other countries including our own, and her whole attitude seems to be that she wants to subvert the governments of independent countries through setting up revolutionary bodies in those countries with dissatisfied elements, seditionist elements, rebellious elements, so that the Governments could be overthrown. It is happening now in Burma, they are threatening Nepal, Malaysia has its own problems, Indonesia has its own problems.

An hon. Member: Viet Nam.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I will come to Viet Nam separately.

In our opinion, the best way to meet the Chinese threat is economic strength. We have to see that the Southeast Asian countries are friendly to us and are strong. We are very happy in our relations with these countries. Burma is on the best of terms with us. We have just signed a boundary agreement. Nepal is on the best of terms. So are Ceylon and Afghanistan. As regards Southeast Asia, we have friendly countries in

Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia, and our policy is to have bilateral agreements with them, to have economic co-operation with them, to strengthen them economically, so that they are in a position to resist Chinese subversion.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: What is the position with regard to South Korea?

Shri D. C. Sharma: Why don't you think of North Korea also?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I also agree with Mr. Madhok that we should have stronger cultural ties with Southeast Asia. Indian culture, Sanskrit culture, has spread to all these countries. In Malaysia they had the finest ballet depicting stories from the *Ramayana*. Malaysia has got a large number of Sanskrit words in its language and there is a great deal of Sanskrit culture, and we should try and see that these cultural ties are strengthened.

The question was also raised about Indians who have accepted foreign citizenship. Our policy on this is quite clear. When Indians accept foreign citizenship, we tell them that they must show loyalty to that country of which they have become citizens. They may have cultural ties with India, but they must show an involvement in the affairs of their own country, join economic ventures, invest money, because they have become citizens of those countries. As far as those who are Indian citizens who have not given up their citizenship are concerned, we accept the responsibility and we try to look after them.

Coming to Pakistan, I am sorry to report to this House that, as the House knows, notwithstanding all our efforts, relations between Pakistan and ourselves are not good, and all our attempts at implementing the Tashkent declaration have so far failed. Mr. Madhok said we should not show any appeasement towards Pakistan. I agree. But settling with Pakistan without sacrificing national interests is not an easement, but statelessness, and I assure the House that whatever

agreement we may arrive at with Pakistan, assuming we do, would not be at the sacrifice of our national interests.

Pakistan should realise that we have no design on her territory. Pakistan should realise that however much some of us might deplore the partition of 1947 we have accepted this as a fact of history, we recognise Pakistan, and therefore it seems to us that there is no reason why Pakistan should increase her armed strength. Against whom is she arming except against us, because she has no other country except India whom she looks upon as her enemy.

But Pakistan's alliance with China adds a new dimension to our relations with Pakistan. There is no doubt that the two countries are acting in collusion. My colleague, the Defence Minister, said the other day that both countries are helping the Naga hostiles, the Mizo hostiles and other rebels and secessionists on our frontiers, and, as I said, this adds a new dimension to our relations with Pakistan, because, let us not forget that China is interested in seeing that there is no settlement between India and Pakistan. She was the only country that denounced the Tashkent agreement, and she desires nothing more than the fact that conflict between India and Pakistan, or the bad relations between India and Pakistan, should go on.

One word about the Pillai Committee's report. The position is this, that the report was studied by us soon after it was submitted. Certain decisions have been taken; but the implementation depends upon two or three factors which has taken time. It involves inter-ministerial decisions. It also involves the question of finance, and to the extent this has got to be resolved I am sorry that some time has been taken before it could be implemented.

One word about Viet Nam, I do not think that Mrs. Pandit was fair to the Government when she said

[Shri M. C. Chagla]

that apart from stating from time to time that we wanted an unconditional cessation of bombing Government had not done anything in the matter. I assure the House that ever since this conflict started, India through diplomatic channels and other channels has been working for a settlement. It is a misfortune of the External Affairs Minister that he cannot divulge many facts to this House, and therefore when he is criticised his lips are sealed.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Peermade): Have you condemned aggression in unequivocal terms?

Shri Ranga: Whose aggression?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We have said what we thought was right. I was meeting Mrs. Pandit's point that we have done nothing in the cause of peace, of settlement. I assure her that we have supported U Thant's mission, and we are constantly in touch with various countries diplomatically to see how this terrible conflict can be brought to an end.

One word and I have finished, and this is about what Mr. Madhok said, I am sorry he said it, about the lobbies in the External Affairs Ministry. I wish he had not said it.

Shri Raj Raj Madhok: I wish this is wrong.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I must say this. He said there were Pakistani lobbies, Arab lobbies, American lobbies, Russian lobbies, in the External Affairs Ministry, but not Indian lobbies. I wish to assure the House that since I became External Affairs Minister and since I have seen the work of my officers, I am absolutely convinced that no Minister could have had a body of more dedicated and devoted people than the officers of the External Affairs Ministry. Their patriotism is beyond all doubt and dispute. They might have different opinions and they express them, which they should. Do not forget that it is the Minister who decides. I must take the responsibility for their

action. Do not blame the officers behind me. You attack me; I will face it. But do not attack people who cannot come here and defend themselves. You are undermining the morale of a very fine service. And it is not right that these allegations should be made—baseless allegations. Why don't you attack me if anything goes wrong? After all, the officers give us advice, and we Ministers are ultimately responsible. That is the meaning of ministerial responsibility; in Parliament, the Minister takes responsibility for the action of his officers. I take the full responsibility. If there is a wrong decision, if a wrong act is done, you attack me and say I am wrong. But please do not say that this is due to a lobby or is due to want of patriotism on the part of the officers of the Ministry.

I am sorry I have taken such a long time, but the debate has been long and there were some interruptions, and so it took me some time. As somebody has said I wish our foreign policy is bipartisan; and is the foreign policy of the nation and the whole nation should accept the foreign policy of the country. It strengthens the Government when everybody is agreed with the foreign policy. I hope that by and large not only those behind me but those opposite me will support the foreign policy of the Government and say that the Government has done its best to enhance the prestige of the country, to improve the image of the country and to fight for just causes the cause of freedom, the cause of peace, the cause of anti-colonialism and the causes which have always commended our respect and our loyalty.

बी जम्बुल लगी बार : क्या बागला
नाहुत बनवावेने उम्हें को बीजरी
बिबय लकी पणित के बारे में कहा था।

[عربی میں بدل کر، فارسی میں کہہ کر]

صاحب ہمتی کے انہوں نے جو
فرہنگی وچ لکھی ہفت کے بارے
میں کہا تھا۔

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am on my legs. No questions. I am now putting cut motion No. 21 by Shri Madhok, to the vote of the House, first. The question is:

"That the Demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take effective steps to secure the liberation of Tibet. (21)].

The Lok Sabha divided.

*Division No. 10

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is as follows:

Ayes 81, Noes 144.

The cut motion was negatived

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put Mr. Masani's cut motion No. 63.

The question is:

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take an objective and impartial attitude in the dispute between Israel and the Arab countries and to work for a just and stable peace in West Asia. (63)].

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 11

AYES

(16.32 hrs.)

Amat, Shri D.
Amersey, Shri M.
Amin, Shri R. K.
Amin, Shri Ramchandra J.
Ayarwal, Shri Ram Singh
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
Bharat Singh, Shri
Brij Bhushan Lal, Shri
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar
Chittybabu, Shri C.
Choudhury, Shri J. K.
Dandekar, Shri N.
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Deb, Shri D. N.
Deo, Shri K. P. Singh
Deo, Shri P. K.
Deo, Shri R. R. Singh.
Desai, Shri C. C.
Devgun, Shri Hardayal
Dhrangadhra, Shri Sri-
raj Meghrajji.
Digvijai Nath, Shri Mahant
Dipe, Shri A.
Dwivedy, Shri Suren-
dranath
Fernandes, Shri George
Gayatri Devi, Shrinati
Girraj Soren Singh, Shri

Goel, Shri Shri Chand
Gowd, Shri Gadilingana
Jena, Shri D. D.
Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
Joshi, Shri Jagannath Rao
Joshi, Shri S. M.
Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
Kameshwar Singh, Shri
Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali
Khan, Shri Zulfiqar Ali
Kisku, Shri A. K.
Koushik, Shri K. M.
Kundu, Shri S.
Kushwah, Shri Y. S.
Lamaye, Shri Madhu
Lobo Prabhu, Shri
Madhok, Shri Bal Raj
Maiti, Shri S. N.
Majhi, Shri M.
Mangalathumadom, Shri
Masani, Shri M. R.
Misra, Shri Srinibas
Mody, Shri Pilloo
Molahu Prasad, Shri
Muthusami, Shri C.
Naik, Shri G. C.
Naik, Shri R. V.
Nayar, Shrinati Sha-
kuntala
Nihal Singh, Shri

Onkar Singh, Shri
Padmavati Devi, Shri-
mati
Patel, Shri J. H.
Puri, Dr. Surya Prakash
Ram Charan, Shri
Ramamoorthy, Shri P.
Rameshkar Prasad
Singh, Shri
Renga, Shri
Rao, Shri V. Narasimha
Ray, Shri Rabi
Roy, Shri Chittaranjan
Santosham, Dr. M.
Sequeira, Shri
Sharda Nand, Shri
Shastri, Shri Prakash
Vir
Shastri, Shri Raghuvir
Singh
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Shastri, Shri Shiv
Kumar
Singh, Shri J. B.
Solanki, Shri P. N.
Sreedharan, Shri A.
Surya Bhan, Shri
Tapuriah, Shri S. K.
Thakur, Shri Gunanand
Tyagi, Shri O. P.
Xavier, Shri S.

*Names of members who recorded Votes have not been included as the photograph of the Division result could not be taken.

NOES

- Ahmed, Shri J.
 Babunath Singh, Shri
 Bajpal, Shri Shaashibhu-
 shan
 Banerjee, Shri S. M.
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata
 Barupal, Shri P. L.
 Basu, Shri Jyotirmoy
 Basu, Dr. Maitreyee
 Bhandare, Shri R. D.
 Bhargava, Shri B. N.
 Bhole Nath, Shri
 Bohra, Shri Onkarial
 Chakrapani, Shri C. K.
 Chanda, Shri Anil K.
 Chanda, Shrimati
 Jyotsna
 Chandra Shekhar Singh,
 Shri
 Chandrika Prasad, Shri
 Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitira)
 Singh
 Chavan, Shri D. R.
 Choudhary, Shri Val-
 miki
 Dar, Shri Abdul Ghoni
 Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
 Deoghare, Shri N. R.
 Desai, Shri Morarji
 Dhillon, Shri G. S.
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dixit, Shri G. C.
 Eathose, Shri P. P.
 Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Ganpat Sahai, Shri
 Gavit, Shri Tukaram
 Ghosh, Shri Ganesh
 Ghosh, Shri P. K.
 Gupta, Shri Lakhan Lal
 Hazarika, Shri J. N.
 Heerji Bhai, Shri
 Hem Raj, Shri
 Iqbal Singh, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri V. N.
 Jagtiwan Ram, Shri
 Jemir, Shri S. C.
 Kamala Kumari, Ku-
 mari
 Katham, Shri B. N.
 Khadilkar, Shri
 Khan, Shri Latifat Ali
 Khan, Shri M. A.
 Khanna, Shri P. K.
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Kripalani, Shrimati
 Sucheta
 Krishna, Shri M. R.
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Kushok Bakula, Shri
 Lakshminantham:
 Shrimati
 Lalit Sen, Shri
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
 Lutfal Haque, Shri
 Mahida, Shri Narendra
 Singh
 Mandal, Dr. P.
 Menon, Shri Vishwa-
 natha
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mohammad Ismail, Shri
 Mohsin, Shri
 Mohinder Kaur, Shri-
 mati
 Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
 Mulla, Shri A. N.
 Murti, Shri M. S.
 Nageshwar, Shri
 Naghnor, Shri M. N.
 Naidu, Shri Chengalraya
 Nair, Shri N. Sreekan-
 tan
 Nair, Shri Vasudevan
 Nayar, Dr. Sushila
 Oraon, Shri Kartik
 Pahadia, Shri
 Pandey, Shri K. N.
 Pandit, Shrimati Vijaya
 Lakshmi
 Parmar, Shri Bhalji-
 bhai
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Patel, Shri Manubhai
 Patil, Shri A. V.
 Patil, Shri S. B.
 Raghu Ramiah, Shri
 Rajasekharan, Shri
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Kishan, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Shri
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ramamurti, Shri P.
 Ramani, Shri K.
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Ranan, Shri
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana
 Rao, Shri Muthyal
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
 Reddi, Shri G. S.
 Reddy, Shri Eswara
 Reddy, Shri P. Antony
 Reddy, Shri Surender
 Rohatgi, Shrimati
 Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Saleem, Shri M. Y.
 Sambasivam, Shri
 Sant Bux Singh, Shri
 Sapre, Shrimati Tara
 Satya Narain Singh,
 Shri
 Sayyad Ali, Shri
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
 Sethuramae, Shri N.
 Shah, Shri Manabendra
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri D. C.
 Sharma, Shri M. R.
 Shashi Ranjan, Shri
 Shastri, Shri B. N.
 Shastri, Shri Ramava-
 tar
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Sheth, Shri T. M.
 Shinkre, Shri
 Shiv Chandika Prasad,
 Shri
 Siddeshwar Prasad,
 Shri
 Sinha, Shri R. K.
 Solanki, Shri S. M.
 Sonar, Dr. A. G.
 Sonavane, Shri
 Sudarsanam, Shri M.
 Surendra Pal Singh,
 Shri
 Tamaskar, Shri
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Tripathi, Shri K. D.
 Umanath, Shri
 Venkatasubbalah, Shri P.
 Venkatswamy, Shri G.
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh
 Chandra
 Yadav, Shri N. P.
 Yadav, Shri Chandra
 Jost

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is as follows:—

Noes—143.

Noes—143.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put all the other cut motions to the vote of the House.

All the other cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 15 and 16 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs."

The motion was adopted.

[The Motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND No. 15—EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,05,93,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'External Affairs.'"

DEMAND No. 16—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,94,70,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum

necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1968, in respect of other Revenue Expenditure of the 'Ministry of External Affairs.'"

16.57 hrs.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 66 to 70 and 130 relating to the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation for which 3½ hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

DEMAND No. 66—MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 52,53,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation.'"

DEMAND No. 67—CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 32, 23,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 in respect of 'Chief Inspector of Mines.'"

*Actually, 144 Members voted for NOES.
1438(A)LED—8.

DEMAND No. 68—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,60,46,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND No 69—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,98,32,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced persons'."

DEMAND No. 70—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,53,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND No 130—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,24,53,000 be granted to the

President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation'."

Dr. M. Santosham (Tiruchendur):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I rise to speak on the Demands of the Labour and Rehabilitation Ministry I cannot but speak with a consciousness that the Congress Party has been deliberately indulging in a pernicious propaganda persistently against our party, that we are always the supporters of greedy capitalists. I would like to throw the charge back on them, that they indulge in it because they know that they have failed to satisfy the labour, failed to achieve labour contentment which they are supposed to get and, therefore, in self-defence they have been going on throwing that charge against us. I would like to affirm that we on this side of the House are all consumers and as consumers we are interested not only in labour but we are also interested in the capital of the country. It is wrong to say that we are interested in the capitalists of the country. We are interested in the capital of this country, in preserving it and promoting it. Therefore, perhaps, we are the right group to view through the labour eyes the performance of the Government of India. May I say, Sir, that viewing through the eyes of the labour, the industrial labour and the agricultural labour, the Government of India presents itself as a big bad wolf which is clothed in a lamb's coat, the lama's coat being the Labour Ministry.

Labour, like the rest of the society, are the victims of the very many efforts at reforms by the various Ministries of the Government of India. The various efforts that have been made have resulted in what is called the resultant force through which

the labour stands to suffer a great deal. Because of the various legislations and the policies that have been pursued by the Congress Party we have had a continuous increase in prices. We have also seen that various monopolies have been created. We have seen also that there are very many commodities that we cannot get. Scarcity and rise in prices have affected the community at large and, particularly, the wage-earning labour community. The Labour Ministry has tried its best to camouflage the various ills that have been brought on the labour through very many attempts. It is laudable indeed that they started the tripartite wage board, the national productivity council and very many other attempts to see that something could be done for the labour. But, unfortunately the various other economic measures such as the very many direct taxes that were levied on the poor communities resulted in a total annulling of whatever little benefits the Labour Ministry have been feebly attempting to get for them.

16.41 hours.

[SRI G. S. DHILLON in the Chair]

The failure of the Government in the field of labour welfare can be classified into two, the first one being discontent among the industrial labour. The discontent that exists in the industrial labour can very well be seen by the labour unrest that we see all over the country. If labour unrest is not there elsewhere, it is perhaps because certain sections of the labour are very considerate and loyal to the Government of India. Particularly such of those labour organisations which are not play-things in the hands of political parties, such labour as in the ministerial service with their own internal leadership, they do not rebel against the Government and whenever they have disputes they make representations and do not show them off in the shape of unrest.

Disputes between labour and capital when it occurs, as it often is likely to occur, the labour normally looks upon the Government as a benevolent um-

pire to give a decision in its favour but, unfortunately, the Government of India have taken up another stand. The stand they have now taken up is to condemn the capitalist as a greedy individual who is inconsiderate towards labour and, therefore, to solve this problem the solution that the Government of India has taken to eliminate the capitalists is to take over the industries unto themselves and thereby they have now themselves become the capitalists. With the expansion of the statism we find that the labour has no champion at all. It is something like the boxer who takes up a fight with the umpire. Then, who is to decide who the winner is. Therefore, without any champion on their side, the labour suffers all the more because of the expansion of statism. The expansion of the statism has made the labour practically orphan, wherever the statism has come into play. It is not something that I alone say; even leaders of trade unions have made similar statements. Therefore, by expanding statism it is not possible to satisfy labour and produce labour contentment, and without co-operation and contentment on the part of labour in industrial undertakings there can be no proper productivity and consequent benefit for the consumers.

When private capital is managing an industry or trade it will be more considerate towards the workers, because it feels that the capital is at the mercy of the labour, that without the co-operation of the labour, without proper understanding between the labour the capitalist it will not be possible for him to safeguard his capital and to get the profit that he wants. On the other hand, a bureaucrat who manages the capital that has been sunk by the government is not likely to be considerate towards the labour because all that he cares for is only his own personal prestige. He wants to be the lord of the whole show and, therefore, he need not show them any consideration. If any public sector undertaking sustains any loss, no bureaucrat is going to suffer, the

[Dr. M. Santosham]

officer who is in charge is not going to suffer personally and, therefore, he is not likely to have any consideration for the labour, with the result we now find that the labour, with the expansion of statism, is destined to have a bad time.

Apart from that, while the awards of the various tripartite wage boards are compulsorily implemented through the labour courts in the case of private undertakings, in the public sector the implementation of the awards does not take place in proper time; sometimes, it gets delayed so long that another wage board has to go into the whole show. For instance, so many pay commissions had gone into the salaries of the ministerial staff so many pay commissions have gone into the demands of the railway clerks and the complaints of the other workers and yet the award of those pay commissions have not been implemented at all.

The second charge that I would like to place at the door of the Government is, whereas the Government are claiming that their business is to see that the disparities in income are narrowed down, they have themselves very often created disparities. Even for doing similar work, there is a lot of disparity in the matter of emoluments that are being said. If we compare the payment that is made to the clerical staff in the Union Government with the payment that is made to the State Government employees, there is a world of difference. Similarly, in respect of technical staff, those who serve the Union Government are paid more and those who serve the State Governments are paid less. Then, the persons who serve the Public Undertakings and the Corporations get a higher pay than those who are in the Secretariat service. Therefore, the disparities are at the door of the Government itself.

The greatest disparity is the disparity between the industrial labour and the agricultural labour in the matter of income and other facilities. After all, the industrial labour is only one-sixth of the total labour population in

this country. Five times the total number of industrial labourers are agricultural labourers. What do the agricultural labourers get? What considerations the Government give to the agricultural labourers who are the bread-winners of this country? Just because the industrial labour is organised, just because they are being led by political parties, you are doing everything for the industrial labour. You are trying to take the wind out of the sails of the other political parties as a measure of self-protection. Therefore, it is due to self-interest that the industrial labour is being pampered by the Government. On the other hand, you are neglecting the agricultural labour.

The industrial labour gets so many facilities. The industrial labour gets housing; the industrial labour has got wage boards which are deciding the wages for them; the industrial labour has got medical facilities; the industrial labour gets his ration, his food is ensured, and on top of all this, his saving is ensured. On the other hand, you just see what you have done to the agricultural labour. The agricultural labourer has the right to say, "I am also the son of the same soil." Is he not entitled to say that the same sun scorches his back and the same winter freezes his blood? He has every right to say that. What happens to the agricultural labourer? He does not have even a house to live in. He lives in a sort of a house which falls down when the wind is blown. That is the condition in which the agricultural labourer is living. He is given no consideration whatsoever; he has no organisation whatsoever of their own. This is the greatest disparity that exists in the country. You should see to it that something is done in this direction.

We all regret the incidents that have taken place in Naxalbari. The whole House, all the parties, is very sorry indeed that such incidents have taken place. May I say the Government of India also are, to some extent, responsible for these incidents? If directly they have not created dis-

bances, I can say that they have prepared the soil for such disturbances. If the agricultural labour is going to live with this amount of dissatisfaction and frustration any mischief-monger can easily kindle fire in them and he can certainly do it in any part of the country. It so happens that it is in Noxalbari that these things have happened where there are a large number of disloyal elements. Such a situation has not arisen in the rest of the country because you, fortunately, have a population that is loyal to this country. But the dissatisfaction, the frustration, that the agricultural labour has is a matter about which the Government should certainly be ashamed of.

Lastly, I must say a word about the nasty gherao that is restarted to in our country. I do not know why there should be any delay or any shyness in declaring gherao as totally unlawful. The individual liberties, the civil liberties, are thwarted because of this and those who indulge in it are certainly the breakers of law. There is ample scope in the Indian Penal Code to round them up and treat them as criminals. I would like to trace the history of this new technique of settling industrial disputes. In the State of Andhra Pradesh, some months ago—I think it was before the elections—some students joined together and gheraoed a big personality like the Registrar of the University. Neither the Government of Andhra Pradesh nor the Government at the Centre had any respect for the civil liberties of the Registrar. He had to stay there for days and days together. Every one thought that there was nothing wrong in adopting this method and this method is now gaining ground. This is likely to become a dangerous Frankenstein in our country. There are a number of Frankenstein in our country. The hunger strike, for instance, which was started for good reasons by a good person has now become a big Frankenstein and that is eating into the discipline of this country. Similarly, this is likely to become a dangerous Frankenstein. Therefore, the Govern-

ment of India should act quickly and see that this nasty thing does not assume bigger proportions.

I therefore, feel that the Government of India have totally failed in bringing about labour contentment both in the industrial field and in the agricultural field and, therefore, it is high time that the Government of India handed over the finance of the country to some other group of people some other party or some other organisation, who will be able to give satisfaction to all the labour.

Mr. Chairman: Before I call Mr. S. M. Banerjee, I would like to say this. Mr. Banerjee may finish his speech in ten minutes because the other Member who stepped down in his favour would also be leaving today.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I would request you, Sir, to call Mr. Surendranath Dwivedy to start the discussion at 5.15....

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: If the House will sit longer....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The House can sit longer by 15 minutes.

Mr. Chairman: The other hon. Member is also leaving.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That is why I am suggesting this.

Mr. Chairman: All right. Mr. Surendranath Dwivedy will be called at 5.15. The House can sit upto 6.15.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In the Report of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation, it has been stated:

"The economic developments during 1966-67 had their impact on the industrial relations situation during the year. The country lost 10.5 million man-days (provisional) in 1966 on account of strikes and lock-outs in industry as compared to 6.9 million man-days in 1965. The deterioration in the industrial atmosphere could be attributed partly to econo-

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

mic reasons, viz., continued rise in prices and consequent stresses and strains felt in the economy."

I must congratulate the Labour Minister for having given certain facts to the country, to the House. It is true that all these troubles, whether lock-out or strikes or gheraos, all these demonstrations are the direct result of the serious impact on the living conditions of the working class in India. In India, they have to demonstrate their anger against retrenchment, reversion, lay-off or closure. Even today what is the condition in the country? 22 lakhs of Central Government employees are agitating throughout the country for increase in dearness allowance. Even after the submission of the Gajendragadkar Commission's report, which we have rejected, which we do not think is a correct report or a correct award, the Finance Minister has neither the courtesy nor the courage to come before this House and say that he accepts this award. This Commission was appointed by the Government when there was a country-wide agitation by the Central Government employees. But the report has not yet been accepted. What has the Gajendragadkar award given us? Even the middle-class employees who are getting between Rs. 400 and Rs. 500 and who are finding it impossible to maintain their social status, as also of their families, are not being given cent per cent or even 90 per cent neutralisation in this award. It is high time that the Labour Minister impressed upon the Finance Minister to come to some settlement with the Central Government employees on the question of Dearness Allowance. There is going to be a country-wide strike—whatever results it may have, nobody will be able to stop that— if no agreement is reached between the Finance Minister, the Government of India and the Central Government employees. In all the States, lakhs of State Government employees are today demanding parity, because with the meagre salaries that they are

getting today they are unable to make both ends meet. That is the main reason for dissatisfaction among the working classes whether in the private sector or in the public sector, and that is why there are gheraos.

Many hon. Members of this House including the hon. Minister have talked much about gheraos. We had gheraos previously also, but the name was demonstration or dharna or satyagraha, but today it is called gherao, I know that Shri Kamraj was gheraoed by all the Congress Members when they wanted tickets; they practically gheraoed him at Jantar Mantar Road. There was a sort of gherao even before and today also there is gherao. So, people should not become allergic to it. Let us understand the implication of it. Out of 354 gheraos, 261 were based on genuine trade union demands. So, it is obvious that this was not a political thing but it was based purely on trade unionism. If retrenchment goes on unabated and unchecked, then what is the remedy before the workers? I would request the hon. Minister to kindly see that some remedy is found for immediate settlement of their grievances.

Another strike is coming up in the LIC when 40,000 insurance employees throughout the country will be having a token strike on the 25th July, 1967 against automation. The electronic computers, the man-eaters, are being used by the LIC offices for elimination of clerical work, for expediting clerical work, and ultimately it will result in retrenchment of so many clerks. According to the sources of information that we have, the introduction of one electronic computer will result in the unemployment of 14,000 employees of the LIC. The hon. Finance Minister said the other day that it would not result in unemployment. Even the late Mr. John Kennedy could not assure the Senate when this question was raised that it would not result in elimination of human labour. There was a committee formed there to see how the effects and defects of

automation could be possibly judged. I do not know how our Finance Minister can possibly assure this House that there is not going to be any retrenchment. So, I would request the Labour Minister who could possibly tackle the situation to do something in this regard.

I congratulate him for having brought the Caltex, the Esso and other oil companies round the table for discussing certain basic issues like retrenchment because of the introduction of computers. So, I would request him to have a tripartite meeting of the chief of the LIC, a representative of the All India Insurance Employees Association and the Labour Ministry where the question could be decided whether introduction of electronic computers or automation should be carried out in the matter of clerical work. Why should it be introduced in clerical labour, a field where the demand is so less and the supply is so great? In a backward country like ours where there is a race between unemployment and starvation, how can we introduce automation or electronic computers? I think that at the Labour Ministers' conference, nearly eight or nine Labour Ministers pleaded with the Central Labour Minister and the Government of India that there should be no introduction of electronic computers in the case of clerical jobs. I would submit that this strike can be avoided if the hon. Minister convenes a meeting immediately and discuss the matter across the table or round the table.

The hon. Minister has accepted that the conditions in the mines are not good. As the time at my disposal is too short, I am unable to give the figures. But he has definitely stated and it is admitted in the report that there were 110 strikes and 8 lockouts accounting for about 1.8 lakh man days lost in 1986 as against 67 strikes accounting for 1.9 lakh man days lost in 1985. This clearly shows that things are not moving in the right direction in the mine areas.

17 hrs.

Today we are going to discuss the attack by some people on Shri Bimal Kanti Ghosh, one of the members of this House. The other day I got a telephone message and telegram from Dr. Ranen Sen, a member of this House, that he was not allowed to enter a particular mine near Durgapur. He was about to be physically assaulted. Either he was too strong or he was accompanied by some people. Otherwise, there would have been a physical assault on him. I would request the Minister to investigate this and say whether mine-owners can possibly refuse an M.P. and an M.L.A. entry into the compound of a mine.

I would also request the Minister to see that the Wage Board report regarding mine workers should be implemented without delay. I know the employers may say that they are unable to increase the coal price and so they could not do it.

Mr. Chairman: He must conclude now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am only the King of Zero Hour. I do not speak at other times.

An hon. Member: Madhu Limaye is King of Zero Hour.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He is King and I am Prime Minister of Zero Hour.

Mr. Chairman: We have to accommodate another Member before we start the other discussion at 5.15.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would request the Minister to see that the Wage Board award is implemented without delay. This matter is likely to be raised by the employers. I am sure that the General Secretary of the AITUC, to which I belong, Shri Dange, is prepared to discuss this issue with the employers provided orders are issued and notifications go out immediately implementing the Wage Board award.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

There is another point I would like to raise. The other day there was talk of a wage freeze. It was attributed to the Chief Minister of U.P. and the Chief Minister of Kerala, that they suggested it. I had an opportunity to meet the Chief Minister of U.P. He categorically denied having suggested any such thing to our Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister. While he was not yet the Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister and was a member of the Congress Working Committee, this is what he said in a meeting of that Committee on July 5, 1966. He proposed certain steps to revive the national economy. I will quote four of them (1) for the next twelve months, there should not be any increase in the wages and salaries; (2) the working hours should be increased in factories and offices; (3) every employer employing more than 50 persons should pay one-third of the wages in kind; and (4) a drastic cut in social welfare expenditure should be made. These are the four points he urged as a panacea for the ills of the country on the economic front. These were suggested by Shri Morarji Desai as a member of the Working Committee. Today he has the privileged position, fortunately or unfortunately, of being the Deputy Prime Minister of this country.

I want to make it clear on behalf of my group, on behalf of the All India Trade Union Congress, that any attempt to have a wage freeze will result in an all-India strike. They are following Mr. Wilson in a wage freeze. This is a Government which could not hold the price line for the last 20 years. Every year the prices are rising, every month the prices are rising. The entire Cabinet is moving in a direction from which they will never be able to hold the price line. You ask any Minister. He will not be able to give a reply. If there is any attempt to have a wage freeze, it will result in an all-India strike.

I would only conclude by saying

that the All India Trade Union Congress is meeting in the month of August. We are prepared to discuss this matter of wage freeze with the Minister if they are willing to discuss all other matters, but under no circumstances can this wage freeze be accepted when the real wages have fallen below 1947 level, when the workers are unable to get even two meals. It is impossible to accept any wage freeze, this will be opposed and this will be opposed tooth and nail, there is going to be an all-India strike.

श्री जी० बेंकटस्वामी (सिद्धपेट) : सभापति महोदय, मजदूर मंत्री महोदय ने जी डिमांड्स पेश की हैं, मैं उनका स्वागत और समर्थन करता हूँ और साथ साथ आप के द्वारा कुछ सुझाव भी उन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

आज मुल्क में मजदूरों की हालत दिन-ब-दिन परेशानकृत होती जा रही है। वे लोग अपने खाने, पहनने और रहने की समस्याओं से परेशान हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसी हालत में वेज-फ्रीज करना कोई फायदेमन्द बात नहीं है। बल्कि आज हमें प्राइस-फ्रीज की तरफ जाना है। हालांकि गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से कई मसायल के बारे में ध्यान दिया गया है, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि प्राइस-फ्रीज के लिए कोई कोशिश नहीं हो रही है।

मेरा ताल्लुक मजदूर मूवमेंट से है और मैं जानता हूँ कि मजदूरों की क्या तकलीफें और परेशानियां हैं। आज आप किसी भी मजदूर के पास जाइये, तो वह यही कहेगा कि डी० ए० में बीस, पच्चीस या पचास रुपयों का इजाफा करने से मुझे कोई फायदा होने वाला नहीं है; मुझे फायदा तब होगा, जब चीजों के बढ़ते हुए दामों में कमी की जायेगी; तब डी० ए० इनक्रीज की कोई जरूरत नहीं रह जायेगी, बल्कि तब उस में कमी भी की जा सकेगी। यह मजदूरों के दिल की आवाज है और मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे मजदूर मंत्री इस को अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। इस लिए मेरी ख्वाहिश

है कि गवर्नमेंट को प्राइस-फीज की तरफ कब उठना चाहिए।

ट्रिपार्टीट मीटिंग में यह तय किया गया था कि मजदूरों के लिए फेयर-प्राइस स्थापित होनी चाहिए, लेकिन सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के लेबर डिपार्टमेंट ने आज तक उस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया है। चूंकि कास्ट धातु लिबिंग इन्डेक्स तेजी से बढ़ता जा रहा है, इस लिए मजदूर अपने डी० ए० में इजाजत की मांग करते हैं। इस के जवाब में गवर्नमेंट यह कहती है कि चूंकि हमने वेज बॉर्ड स्थापित किया है, इसलिए अब डी० ए० में इजाजत का सवाल न उठाना पड़ेगा। जब मजदूर डी० ए० में इजाजत के सवाल को लेकर कान्सिलियेशन में जाते हैं, तो वहां भी यही कहा जाता है कि चूंकि वेज बॉर्ड बिठाया गया है, इस लिए डी० ए० में इजाजत का सवाल नहीं उठाना जा सकता है। ऐसी हालत में मजदूर तृप्त कर फेयर-प्राइस स्थापित की मांग कर रहा है, लेकिन गवर्नमेंट उस पर ध्यान नहीं दे रही है। मैं गवर्नमेंट से इन्कवायर्स करूंगा कि वह मेहरबानी कर के मजदूरों की हालत पर रहम जाएं और बहुत जल्द से जल्द फेयर-प्राइस-स्थापित होलने का इन्तजाम करे। आज हालत यह है कि बीबीजों के दांव बढ़ते जा रहे हैं और मजदूरों के लिए ब्लैंक में खरीदना बड़ा मुश्किल है। मैं मजदूर संघों से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह प्राइस-फीज की तरफ कब उठें और इंडस्ट्रियल एरियाज में फेयर-प्राइस स्थापित 'कायम' करें।

17.10 hrs.

[MR. DUFFY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

—जहाँ तक वेज बोर्ड का सम्बन्ध है, जब मजदूर-रिपार्ड करते हैं, तो मिनिस्ट्री आफ लेबर और गवर्नमेंट धातु लिबिंग इन्डेक्स के आधार पर वेजों की जाँच करती है और कहती है कि वेज बोर्ड के अनुसार वेजों में जो-जो अंकुश केन्द्र है। जो भी वेज बोर्ड कायम

हुए हैं, आज दो दो साल तीन तीन साल तक मजदूरों को इन्तजार करना पड़ना है, मिनार के तौर पर टेक्सटाइल रिवाइज वेज बोर्ड को लीजिए, आज दो साल से ज्यादा हो चुके हैं, कास्ट धातु लिबिंग इन्डेक्स बढ़ता चला जा रहा है मगर वह वेज बोर्ड अभी भी कंसिडरेशन में ही है, उस की मीटिंग बैठती ही नहीं है। उसी तरह से इन्डीनिफाई वेज बोर्ड में भी यही हालत है। तो उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो भी मामने वेज बोर्ड के घडर कंसिडरेशन हैं, लेबर मिनिस्टर महोदय उस के ऊपर ध्यान दें और कॉन्सिडर करें, जो भी बेयरमेंट हैं वेज बोर्ड के उन को जल्द में जल्द वेज बोर्ड डेमन्स्ट्रेशन देने के लिए मजदूर करें ताकि मजदूरों के अन्दर जो बेचैनी है वह छूट सके।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वेज बोर्ड के फैसले आते हैं। वेज बोर्ड के फैसले के आने के बाद उन का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं होता क्योंकि मजदूर डिमांड करता है, मालिक ने लड़ता है और गवर्नमेंट से पूछता है कि क्या यह वेज बोर्ड का डेसीशन इस बास्ते आया कि इस डेसीशन को लेकर हमारे हृदयों पर पत्थर की वर्षा होती रहे, या हम अपने पेट की जो आग है उस का बुझाने के लिए उस फैसले से फायदा उठाएँ ?

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

मगर मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है गवर्नमेंट धातु लिबिंग लेबर मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से जितना इस पर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है, उसका ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। वेज बोर्ड डेसीशन का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं किया जा रहा है। धातु मजदूर अपने साल वर्षों को यकीन दिलाता है कि वेज बोर्ड के फैसले के बाद जो भी रेगुलेशन एक्ट से फायदा हमें मिलेगा उस से कुछ हम अपनी बँदी को दूर कर सकेंगे। उस से हम अपने साल-वर्षों के लिए कमाया ला सकेंगे, इन्डीपेंडेंट का कुछ कार्य हुआ सकेगा, इन्डीपेंडेंट को

[श्री जो० बैरुतस्वामी]

भी क्वाब मजदूर देखता हूँ उस के वह क्वाब क्वाब ही रह जाते हैं। उस के क्वाब को पूरा करने के लिए गवर्नमेंट का फर्ज है कि जल्द से जल्द गवर्नमेंट बेज बोर्ड के फैसले को इम्प्लीमेंट करने के लिए मजबूर करे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, डी० ए० कमीशन रिपोर्ट जो आई है उस के मुताबिक में एक-दो बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि :

"Central Government accepted the concept of DA—given the go-by—lowest group should be neutralised 100 per cent."

डी० ए० कमीशन रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक हम में इनका ही कहना चाहता हूँ।

अब रहा बोनम ऐक्ट। बोनम ऐक्ट का जबाब सारे देश में हुआ है। सारे देश में मजदूरों के अन्दर बोनम ऐक्ट के घाने के बाद यह भाति मिली थी कि गवर्नमेंट पूरी तरह से कोशिश कर के इस का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन करेगी। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले के बाद बदकिस्मती में हम बोनम ऐक्ट का पूरी तरह से मिन मालिकों ने नाजायज फायदा उठाया है। जहां कि मिनिमम 4 परसेंट है और मैक्सिमम 20 परसेंट का ऐलान आया है वहां कई इंडस्ट्रीज ऐसी हैं; मैं कह सकता हूँ अध्यक्ष महोदय हैदराबाद के अन्दर, आन्ध्र प्रदेश के अन्दर कई इंडस्ट्रीज में मेग्नेटीडेंट हूँ, कई यूनियनों में मेरा परसनल टालुक है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि नाजायज फायदा मिन मालिक उठा रहे हैं। जहां 20 परसेंट मैक्सिमम का सवाल आता है तो वहां 4 परसेंट नाम के खातिर मजदूरों के धामू पोछने के लिए दिया जाता है, बाकी सारा का सारा मिन मालिक गड़बड़ कर रहे हैं और गवर्नमेंट कुछ नहीं कर रही है। इसलिए मेरी बधाई है अध्यक्ष महोदय, कि मंत्री जी, बोनम कमीशन ऐक्ट में जितना जल्द से जल्द हो सके इम्प्लीमेंट लाये और कोर्टफिकेशन जारी करें कम से कम बोनम

ऐक्ट पर ताकि भी मजदूर इन्तजार कर रहे हैं वह अपनी तकलीफों और मुश्किलों को दूर कर सकें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, गवर्नमेंट इंडस्ट्रीज के अन्दर देखें हम मालिकों को, अगर मालिक जल्म करते हैं तो मालिक जल्म मुर्दाबाद के नारे दिन रात लगाते हैं, अगर पब्लिक एंटरप्राइज में जैसे भारत हैवी एलेक्ट्रिकल है, सिन्थेटिक वुल्स आई० डी० पी० एल० है जो आन्ध्र प्रदेश के अन्दर है, म्युनिकिपल के अन्दर है, हरिद्वार में है और रावी में है, बहुत सारी जगहों पर पब्लिक एंटरप्राइज हैं वहां पर गवर्नमेंट के अपने जो माडेल प्रिंसिपल कन्स है उन पर धमक नहीं किया जाता। गवर्नमेंट पार्सिपियल खुद गवर्नमेंट के डेसी-गन्स के खिलाफ जाते हैं और बेंसिक बेज, अध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत हैवी एलेक्ट्रिकल के अन्दर बेंसिक बेज में कमी किया जाता है और गवर्नमेंट बामोश बैठे हुई है। मैं लेबर मिनिस्टर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि पब्लिक एंटरप्राइज में जितनी भी कमजोरियां चल रही हैं वह दूर की जानी चाहिए और इतना ही नहीं, माबेल एम्प्लायर बनना चाहिए पब्लिक एंटरप्राइज के अन्दर। पार्टीमिपेशन आफ मैनेजमेंट के बारे में कई मसला ट्रिपार्टाइट कन्फरेंस में और स्टैंडिंग कमिटी में अब जगह लेबर मिनिस्टर साहब ने बड़े धुल्ले तरीके से हम बात को साने की कोशिश की है लेकिन जहां पब्लिक एंटरप्राइज का सवाल आता है वहां पर भुल जाते हैं। वहां पर उन के पार्सिपल उस को इम्प्लीमेंट करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। इन्हीं तरह से भारत हैवी एलेक्ट्रिकल में, आई० डी० पी० एल० सिन्थेटिक वुल्स में, और बहुत सारी पब्लिक एंटरप्राइज में और यही नहीं अध्यक्ष महोदय, वहां स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के पब्लिक सेक्टर है वहां पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा मजदूरों की तकलीफें हैं, उस को दूर करने की कोशिश मंत्री जी करें।

‘सम्यक् महीदय, चूँकि काफी मुझे बोलना है लेकिन समय नहीं है, इसलिए मैं आखिर में एक बात कह कर समाप्त करता हूँ और यह यह है कि आज देश के अन्दर बहुत बड़ा कोहराम सा पैदा हो गया है और यह है बेराय के मामले को लेकर। बेराय के मामले में देश के मजदूरों को बदकिस्मती का मसला पड़ा किया है बंगाल और बिहार के अन्दर और अखिल महोदय, दूसरे प्रदेशों में भी इस मामले को शुरू करने के लिए मजदूर सोच रहे हैं। जहाँ इंडस्ट्रियल पीस रख कर प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाने का मकाल पैदा होता है वहाँ पर वह नपुंसक ट्रेड यूनियन लीडर्स यह बेराय पैदा करके ट्रेड यूनियन के नाम पर खम्बा लगा रहे हैं। जहाँ देश में मही डग से, मजदूरों को लीड करने का सवाल पैदा होता है वहाँ हमारे लिए इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स ऐक्ट है, हमारे लिए ऐडजुकेशन है, ट्रिपार्टीइट कॉन्फरेन्स है, हमारे लिए और बहुत सारे गल्ले हैं जिनसे मालिक अगर कहीं जुल्म करते हैं तो मालिकों को नीचा करने के लिए उस मालिक से मजदूरों के हकूक को हासिल करने के लिए हम लड़ते आ रहे हैं और उन से लड़ कर के कई सालों से हम उनको नीचा करते आ रहे हैं और मजदूरों के डिमांड्स को मनाते आ रहे हैं।

श्री मधु लिखने : आप लड़ रहे हैं ?

श्री श्री० बेन्टलसामी : मैं वहाँ लेकर मैं 1949 से यह काम कर रहा हूँ और मैं आगम प्रवेश के कई मामले बताना चाहता हूँ, कई प्रिविलेज में सुप्रीम कोर्ट से लड़ कर जीते हैं।

मैं बेराय के मामले का पूरी तरह से खंडन करना चाहता हूँ और यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वही लोग इस सवाल को उठाते हैं जिन के अन्दर ट्रेड यूनियन मूवमेंट चलाने का हक नहीं है। यह कहते हुए मैंने जो भी बक्त दिया है उस के लिए मैं आप का बन्दबाद बधा करता हूँ।

17. 18 hrs.

DISCUSSION ON HOME MINISTER'S STATEMENT Re ASSAULT ON SHRI BIMALKANTI GHOSH, M.P.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Dwivedy.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North East): I rise on a point of order, Sir.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): I have not made my speech yet. Unless I begin, how can there be a point of order? After my speech is over, there can be a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: He rarely raises a point of order. Let us hear him.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: But a point of order cannot be raised in a vacuum.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: If he makes his speech, the entire point of my point of order will be lost. You may decide against me, that is a different matter.

You have given your consent to this motion under rule 193. I am sure before giving your consent about the admissibility you had read rule 186. Under rule 186, in order that a motion may be admissible, it has to satisfy a certain condition, and it is stated obligatorily at page 81:

“it shall not relate to any matter which is under adjudication by a court of law having jurisdiction in any part of India.”

As far as the content of the matter is concerned, we have already in this House expressed ourselves against political hooliganism. But in so far as the assault on a member of this House is concerned, I saw in yesterday's Calcutta papers how in the West Bengal legislature, the Chief Minister expressed his inability to say anything more than the fact that certain court cases and counter-cases in relation to this assault incident are there. Therefore, his hands were tied, his lips

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

sealed and he could not go any further. I wish also to point out to you, when our hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye was assaulted and we tried to raise a discussion in the House we were stopped, to my mind technically correctly, because there was a court case concerned with it. I heard a little while ago that Dr. Ranen Sen was sought to be assaulted and when hon. Members tried to raise a discussion in this House you perhaps ruled it out because, maybe, some court cases are expected to be there.

Mr. Speaker: I know about Shri Limaye's case but I know nothing about Dr. Ranen Sen's case.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I have given a Calling Attention Notice.

Mr. Speaker: Calling Attention Notice would not have been admitted on other grounds.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I just heard it from Shri Banerjee. The other day, when the *choti sadri* gold case, a case of gold having been secreted and taken away allegedly by the Chief Minister of Rajasthan, was sought to be raised here I found the Government spokesman with leonine zeal pointing out to you that there was a court case or some investigation by a tribunal and you, to my mind correctly, tried to put an end to the discussion at that point of time.

I just want to say this. If you are pleased, in your wisdom, to rule this motion as admissible, then I would submit, in all humility, that a motion of which a notice may very well be given almost here and now in regard to a discussion of the *choti sadri* gold case should also be permitted to be discussed. I am concerned in regard to these things with certain procedural improprieties and, Sir, you are concerned most of all to tell us what to do about it. If we have this discussion, let us have it. I have myself spoken very sharply against political hooliganism. It is not that I want to shut it out. My friend behind tells

me, let there be a discussion. Let there be a discussion on everything under heaven and let there be a discussion on such things as the gold secretion because, Sir, if you beat me I am only an individual who will be assaulted but if you beat up the country and assault it, it is a much bigger thing. Those things are not being discussed. That is why I have raised this procedural question.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंबेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्होंने बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मामला आपके सामने रखा है, मैं भी इस में एग्रीड पार्टी हूँ। अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस के बारे में मैं आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ। यह हिन्दुस्तान की पार्लियामेंट है और मेरी यह हमेशा राय रही है कि सार्वजनिक महत्व के जितने मामले हैं, उन मामलों पर यहां चर्चा और बहस होनी चाहिये और कोई कानूनी हरकतों और कानूनी आक्षेप को लेकर चर्चा को दबाना नहीं चाहिये। इस लिये अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार की हमारी ओर से जो चर्चाएँ आयेंगी या उधर से जो आयेंगी सब के लिये समान नियम, समान रवैया होना चाहिये। उस वक्त जब मैं छोटी सादड़ी की चर्चा उठा रहा था तो जो जानकारों सदन को देनी चाहिये थी, वह नहीं दी गई। आज यह बहुत आसान हो गया है कि किसी भी चीज पर केस चालू करो केस चालू होने के पश्चात् लोक सभा के सारे अधिकार खत्म हो जाते हैं। मैं इस के बारे में आपकी ओर से कोई ठोस और निश्चित व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ जिससे हमारे अधिकारों की रक्षा हो और हमें चर्चा करने का मौका मिले। ऐसा न हो कि हीरेन मुखर्जी के आक्षेप को खत्म कर दिया जाय और चव्हाण साहब के आक्षेप को माना जाय, यह अच्छा नहीं होगा।

Mr. Speaker: The point is, unfortunately, when I am considering these motions, it is not as if the Speaker is aware as to what case is there,

whether it is in the munsiff's court or the district court, and other detail. I only see whether they are matters to be discussed before the House. Until the Government brings to my notice I cannot possibly know whether a case is there somewhere in a court. Even presuming it is in a court of law—for instance, the gold case where the hon. Minister said that it is in a court of law—I do not know what is in a court, against whom it is, whether the matter can be raised here, etc. All these details the Speaker is not expected to know. Even if it is in a court, whether it is a case of assault or something that is in a court, I think we can discuss matters without touching the points that are in the court. At least we should express our sympathy. We will not refer to cases pending in courts. We do not know who the culprits are and we do not want to condemn anybody but we want to condemn that act as such. The hon. Members of our House, to whichever party they might belong, whether it is Shri Madhu Limaye or Shri Ghosh, want to express condemnation of this violence. Whether a case is pending in a court of law, I have no agency to know, unless I am informed by some parties. Therefore, I would request hon. Members not to deal with those aspects which deal with the case in court and take the discussion to a higher level instead of going into small details.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara) Sir, I thank you for your ruling. I assure my hon. friend, Shri Hiren Mukerjee that I am not going to deal with the merits of the case which, I know, is sub judice. In fact, I would not have even raised a discussion on this matter if the conclusions that one derives out of the incident have not wide repercussions. Rightly, therefore, on that day, the Home Minister, though in a different manner, pointed out—I will quote what he said:

"If this kind of violence against political opponents of the party

in power continues, orderly and civilised political life would become impossible."

What I want to draw the attention of the country and this Parliament is to this aspect of the problem. If it is an ordinary assault, it does not matter even if he is a Member of Parliament, if he indulges in any lawless activity, even violence and if he is dealt with, even by the public, I would not like to raise that matter here. But I have met Shri Ghosh in the hospital a few days back. He was admitted in the hospital on the 24th of June, the day of the incident. Till now he has not recovered, he will take about a month or more to recover completely. I appealed to him: why don't you come to Delhi? He said "it is not possible for me to come to Delhi in this condition." Such is the dastardly attack on him.

I again say that whoever might have done this, that will be proved in the court. Already 24 persons have been arrested. But we must proceed in this matter on the basis of the statements that the Governments, both in the West Bengal Assembly and here have made about the incident. In the Home Minister's statement, I do not find any reference to anybody. So far as this incident is concerned, he only refers to the miscreants. But I have here a verbatim report, a copy of the statement made by the Chief Minister of West Bengal in the West Bengal Assembly. Here he specifically mentions a party. I hope my friends would not take it amiss. I am not dealing with the problem to blame anybody. But the facts are before us and we have to draw our conclusions from the available facts. He says in the course of his statement:

"While the meeting was in progress some local youths of about 40 in number who are supporters and sympathizers of the CPI(M), including Subhas Chandra of Bhadrakali Women's camp, Prasanna Mukherjee of Sakharbazar and

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

Swapna Ghose of Sakherbazar came to the venue of the meeting and started altercations with the speakers and interrupted their speeches."

Again, he proceeds to say:

"The said Subhas Chand and 50/60 others who were creating disturbances in the meeting followed Shri Bimal Ghosh, M.P., and his group, raised slogans, moved up and down. Meanwhile, the information of the assault of Shri Ghosh reached Shibhala, Bhadrakali, which is a stronghold of . . ."

Then, there was a complaint, and some Member referred to it, that Shri Subhas Chand complained that he was assaulted and he went to the hospital. Even to that the Chief Minister of West Bengal has referred in his speech:

"Subhas Chanda also went to Uttarpara P.S. on the same night to complain of pain in his chest and testis but he had no visible mark of injury anywhere on his person. He was sent to Uttarpara Hospital also by the police."

These are certain facts which clearly indicate certain things. I must say that it is not an isolated incident. It is a pre-planned, pre-meditated activity by a particular party in West Bengal. If one goes through the incidents that took place in that State during the last three months, it is very clear and it will be very difficult to draw any other conclusion out of it. A particular party is trying to undermine the constitutional machinery, is trying to subvert the democratic functioning of the State and trying, at the same time, to exterminate the political opponents by assaults, murder, violence and intimidation. I can prove it.

Recently, I visited West Bengal, I went to Asansol and I went to Naxalbari and I also saw Mr. Ghosh. I have with me facts which clearly state during the course of the last three months there is a regular attempt to liquidate

all opposition to them. Mr. Chavan was wrong when he stated that it was only the parties which are opposed to this Government. It is not so. It is also the parties which are opposed to them in the political life even though they are partners in the Government. Therefore, what I find is that there is a regular attempt to liquidate all opposition to them and to bring about conditions of chaos in West Bengal.

Let us forget this particular incident. As I said, the hon. Members may have their own views about that. What I want to point out is this. This happened on the 24th June at Srirampur Bhadrakali. What happened in other places? Let us take Asansol, for instance. I want to put it to my friends: Is it not a fact that in Asansol leaflets were distributed saying, "Now that our Government has been formed, whoever opposes us, whoever does not join the union controlled by the C.P.I. (Marxist) would have no place and would be finished" as a result of which a colliery has been closed? It is not because the colliery owner refused to implement any wage award or any such thing. It was closed because conditions of chaos were created there. There was violence and intimidation asking the workers to join a particular union which was not existing before the new Ministry came into being. The police did not control the situation; the police was paralysed. There was intervention from somebody in the Government asking them not to arrest persons who were found to be guilty of offences. It went on; it did not stop there. The colliery has now been closed. But in another colliery, the workers of the trade union which was actually functioning in that area, were intimidated and were tied with their hands on the back by the workers of the trade union which was in control of the local labour and were assaulted. The complaints are lodged with the police; the police would not listen. Ultimately, when they organised a procession to show that such things should not be permitted, what happened? The procession was stopped, bombs were thrown and

the leader of the procession, whose name everybody knows, Mr. B. P. Jha, who has been the leader of the workers there for the last 40 years, was dragged and killed . . .

Several hon. Members: Shame, shame!

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: There were 40 wounds on his body. The police was standing there. The local M.L.A. who happens to belong to the C.P.I.(M) was also present in a jeep. There was a murder in broad day light. For 24 days, nobody was arrested. Today, in Asansol, nobody not even an ordinary citizen, is feeling a sense of security. All over there is a sense of insecurity. It is not that Congress-men were not doing it but they were not indulging in violence and they were utilising State machinery to suppress Opposition parties. Now, the same thing is being done by the Left Communists when they are in power. I have a list of cases with me and you will find that as many as 100 cases against the elements whom nobody would ever support but who supported a particular political party which were in the courts have been withdrawn in Asansol. This is how they want to create in the country, and in that particular area, an atmosphere of violence that this Party exists and no other Party has any room to function in a normal manner. (Interruptions).

Again, about Naxalbari, I will just tell you certain things . . .

Mr. Speaker: He is raising too many issues.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I am not going into Naxalbari, whether it is agrarian or political . .

Shri P. Ramamurti (Madurai): On a point of order. The debate was supposed to be over this particular question. Of course, I am for debating every question. (Interruptions) But let us be clear on this. If he is going to debate every question, I must also have an opportunity to talk on every question. It cannot be that somebody can talk and others cannot. (Interruptions). So, Sir, are you going to

allow the debate on this particular question or are you going to widen the scope of the discussion?

Mr. Speaker: Even before Mr. Ramamurti rose on the point of order, I myself pointed out. We have only one hour for this question. If the hon. Member takes up the other questions like Naxalbari, one hour will not be sufficient, it will take a long time.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: As I said, I am not going to discuss Naxalbari as such. I would welcome if this House gives an opportunity to discuss Naxalbari because many Members of Parliament have visited that area recently. (Interruptions).

What I want to say is this. An orgy of violence, this terrorisation, this intimidation, is going on in West Bengal. The country has a right to think seriously as to what is going to be the future pattern of political functioning in this country. As an illustration, I am pointing out that during the three months incidents have happened one after another; not only in this particular place, but in Naxalbari on the 10th, Mr. Nagen Roy Chowdhury was murdered. For three days he was lying in the jute field. The Police was informed. The Cabinet Mission was there . .

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: On a point of order . . (Interruptions).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Not only this incident. How foolish is this! There is a deliberate move to paralyse the regular administration. You will be surprised . . (Interruptions)

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I insist on my point of order. It is common parliamentary practice that in a federal or quasi-federal set-up, where a parliamentary machinery is supposed to be working, we do not have discussion in the federal body in regard to the law and order situation as far as any particular constituent State is concerned. The Constitution is there. If you have permitted a discussion on the state of affairs in West Bengal, then let him go ahead. But why are we

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

using this particular incident to discuss the whole thing? You may appeal to the members to confine themselves to that incident and its implications (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: I think, we should confine ourselves to the particular subject. We may not discuss the law and order situation in West Bengal. The subject under discussion is the assault on Shri Bimalkanti Ghosh, M.P., in his constituency in West Bengal. Many other things might have happened. But let us confine ourselves to the subject under discussion. He may conclude now.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I wanted to make out a point. You will agree, Sir, that the situation prevailing there had led to this incident. There you will find not only political murders; if my hon. friends visit that place, they will have a sense of horror. We went there. A peasant who was having 50 bigas of land did not support a political party in the elections and so, his house was raided, his house was burnt. His house was burnt and his ten-year-old child was shot at with guns by muscreants. (Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker: I would appeal to all Members to keep calm.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Peermade): You are allowing Parliament to be the forum to attack the State Government. This is not proper. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: May I appeal to all hon. Members to sit down. I would appeal to the Member who is speaking, and also Shri Vasudevan Nair and all others to sit down. All of them belong to that Government. It is not as if somebody is doing something here. Shri Vasudevan Nair, Shri Surendranath Dwivedy and all of them belong to the same Government. It is unfortunate. . . (Interruptions).

Shri Umanath (Puduchkottai): They are also a component in the Government. We have no objection to the whole thing being discussed. But let there be a proper discussion. Let it

be a discussion for three hours. I have no objection. We are prepared to face any charge, but let there be sufficient time given for that purpose. . . (Interruptions).

Shri Randhir Singh (Rohtak): We are grateful for the information that he has given to the House.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I stand here to maintain and defend the democratic rights of the citizens of this country. I am not going to spare even a government formed by our own party so far as the rights of the citizens are concerned. Even if it be, my Government, I shall have no compunction on this matter. . . (Interruptions). I do not want to prolong my speech any further. I know where the shoe pinches. I know who are afraid of it. We are not going to pass any judgment. I would say, in spite of all these happenings which are deplorable, which go against all canons of democracy, in spite of all this, I do not want this Parliament, nor do I want the Central Government, to invoke their powers to take over the State under President's rule. . .

Shri Umanath: But that is what he is doing.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I shall never be a party to that thing. Let my hon. friend remember that. (Interruptions).

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (South Delhi): It is guilty conscience which is pricking them.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I do not want that the Centre should intervene. I had expected that my hon. friends would support me when I say this. But I find that there is a deep game behind it. The Left CPI wants President's intervention so that there could be mid-term elections; they have already announced it that they do not want the United Front Government to succeed and they want mid-term elections. (Interruptions) This is a very serious matter.

Before I conclude, I would draw the attention of the country and the attention of this Parliament to one basic question, namely that it becomes

the bounden duty of every Member of this House that if methods other than lawful methods are used, if violent methods are used in political life, to take steps to stop it and put an end to such tendencies. The only remedy is to educate public opinion in this country so that they would not allow such things to happen.

डॉ० तुलसीदास नाथ (शांसी) अध्यक्ष
महोदय, मैं बहुत ही दुर्बी दिल से इन धारा
की बहस में हिस्सा ले रही हूँ।

इन देश के रहने वाले हम सब लोगों ने
इतनी मेहनत से, कितने ही लोगों के त्याग
और तपस्या की बदौलत, हम मुक्त को
प्राप्ति कराया और हम मुक्त में प्रजातन्त्र
कायम किया। उस प्रजातन्त्र ने कमियाँ हा
सकनी हैं। उस प्रजातन्त्र को चलाने वाले
गलतियाँ कर सकते हैं। लेकिन अगर उन
प्रजातन्त्र को हम खत्म कर देंगे तो हम कहा
आयेंगे, कहा के रहेंगे— (इशारेबाज)

Shri Umanath: We know how de-
mocratic you are, we know how you
treated the CHS doctors (Interrup-
tions).

Mr. Speaker: This will not do (In-
terruptions).

Shri Vasudevan Nair: You are a
party to this. . . (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: This question relates
to assault on an MP and Members
should confine themselves to this mat-
ter.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: This is a con-
spiracy.

You are a party to it. . . (Inter-
ruptions).

Mr. Speaker: They could refer only
to the issue before the House, not to
other matters (Interruptions).

May I appeal to all hon. Members
to resume their seats? This is a mo-
tion about an hon. Member of the
House who has been assaulted. If
anybody speaks about anything ex-
traneous, I am going to stop it.

1428 (AI) LSD—8.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Shri Lumaye
is an hon. Member. He was attacked.
Dr. Ranen Sen is also a Member of this
House. An attempt was made to as-
sault him. What about those things.

Mr. Speaker: If anybody refers to
any extraneous matter, I will stop it.

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Guna): She
was not talking of any party. She was
only talking about democracy. I think
in this Parliament every Member has
the right to say that democracy
should be maintained.

Shri Umanath: What happened to
the huts in Madras? Congressmen set
fire to those huts. This is democracy
of your conception. (Interruptions).
This is democracy being practised in
Madras. . . (Interruptions).

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Are you going
to allow them to indulge in hooligan-
ism in this House? (Interruptions).

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Let me finish.

If they have complaints that kisans
are being killed or murdered, they
have a right to bring them up here.
They have every right to bring such
instances here to the notice of the
House. That is not against democracy.
But when a Member of Parliament
stands up and supports democracy
and thinks that violence is against all
democracy, I think our friends have
no right to interfere.

Shri F. Ramamurti: As I told you
I am not against any discussion of
anything, as far as I am concerned,
as far as my party is concerned, but
I do not want any unfair practice
here. In the name of saying that in-
cidents took place, incidents which are
not proved, conclusions should not be
drawn and a party should not be con-
demned if that is going to happen,
let us go through the whole thing,
give us an opportunity. You were say-
ing that he was referring only to
certain examples, but they are ex-
amples which are unproved, which are
just statements by him. This is going
to be an unfair thing. If you are going
to allow it, you do it, we have no help,
but I would only point out that this

[Shri P. Ramamurti.]

kind of discussion is not conducive to fairplay.

Mr. Speaker: I have been repeatedly saying that we should confine ourselves to the incident in which an hon member was assaulted. If my friends of the Communist Party feel that even that should not be discussed here, I humbly beg to differ from them. If this forum cannot be used for discussing when an hon member of this House is assaulted

Shri P. Ramamurti: We are not against it

Mr. Speaker: I would appeal to all sections of the House to confine themselves to that. There need not be any sensitiveness when he mentioned only in a general way. It is not somebody who is opposed to the Bengal Government. Mr. Dwivedy is a partner in that Government, as much a partner as Mr. Ramamurti. It is an internal quarrel and trouble for which do not hold me responsible. There is no use of your getting angry.

श्री सुशीला माधव प्रमथ महोदय, मैं आप के सामने यह निवेदन कर रही थी कि प्रजापक्ष का गस्ता है। अपने विचार करने का विचारों में दूसरों के हृदय को जीनने का हर एक को खुला हक है। अपने बात सुनाने का, अगर जनता हमारे विचार स्वीकार करती है, हमारे माध चलती है, तो ठीक है। और अगर वह स्वीकार नहीं करती है हमारे माध नहीं चलती है, तो वह अपनी इच्छा के अनुसार चाहे जिसके विचार स्वीकार कर सकती है।

हमारे इस मदन के एक माननीय सदस्य, श्री विमल चौध, अपनी कॉन्स्टीट्यूएन्सी में गए। वहाँ पर टेलीफोन एडवाइजरी कमेटी की मीटिंग थी। उन के बाद वहाँ की संघन सम्मेलन कमेटी ने एक पब्लिक मीटिंग का आयोजन किया। जैसा कि श्री द्विवेदी ने कहा है, उन पब्लिक मीटिंग में कुछ बाई द्यूक पार्टी के आ गए—हम को नाम लेने की कहाँ जरूरत है?

यहाँ जो प्रदर्शन कर रहे हैं, वे सारे देश को बता रहे हैं कि वे कौन थे। (व्यवधान) उस मीटिंग को उन लोगों ने चलने नहीं दिया। जब वह मीटिंग चल नहीं सकी और डिसपर्स हो गई, तो उन्होंने माननीय सदस्य को पकड़ लिया। उन को पकड़ कर उन का बड़ी और बरबाद छोड़ा, उनके पैने और मानान छोड़ा, वह मामूली बात है। लेकिन उन के कपड़े उतार कर उन की पिटाई की। (व्यवधान)

श्री ज्योतिर्बसु बसु (उपमंडल अध्यक्ष): यह गलत बात है। (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा (बाह): मेरा क्या है कि माननीय सदस्य जरूर वहाँ पर थे। नहीं इन को मान्य है। (व्यवधान)

Mr. Speaker: When you turn comes, you can say all this.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: She is not accusing his party. The cap fits them, therefore they are objecting.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. At this rate, I do not think it is possible to proceed. She has not mentioned any party. The Chief Minister himself has made a statement in the House there. (Interruption) Order, order. When I am on my legs, I appeal to all Members that they should not get up. After all, let me repeat that the hon. Member has not mentioned any party. She simply says that they were snatched away and all that. Why should anybody get angry, I do not know. She did not say that Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu took away the clothes. Nobody need get angry. The Chief Minister himself has made a statement on the floor of the House. (Interruption) Let me appeal to you to have patience—Shri Ramamurti, Shri Umasath—all of them. Hear the Members and then they will have the reply. I am only requesting everybody not to bring extraneous matters. That is the best way of doing things. I will give five minutes each—Mr. Ramamurti or Mr. Mukerjee, whoever it is.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: After giving 25 minutes to Shri Sumendranath Drivedy? (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: He may say that. That is part of your government. I am not responsible.

डा० सुजिता नायर . अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भी विमन बोध के पल में से दो बार फिरे पड़ कर मुनाना चाहती हूँ :

"After the meeting was closed, they chased me and some they took money, etc."

"I was completely stripped of my clothing and made stark naked."

Some hon. Members: Shame, shame.

Shri Umanath: Who raises the shout now, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: Either they raise it or you raise it, it is the same, she is reading from that statement Let her go on.

डा० सुजिता नायर अध्यक्ष महोदय, बाहर के लोग भग्न हुआ करे तो हम उग की बरा गिरायन कर सकते हैं, जब हम माननीय मदन में हम यह प्रदर्शन कर रहे हैं, नीजवानों के सामने यह नमूना पेश कर रहे हैं। (अध्यक्ष) श्रीमन्, हम क्या कर रहे हैं? क्या हम हम देश के नुमायन्दे हैं? क्या यहां पर एक एक व्यक्ति दस दस लाख का प्रतिनिधि है? हमें जिम्मेदारी से काम करना चाहिये। (अध्यक्ष) मैं हाथ जोड़ कर अपने भाइयों से कहना चाहती हूँ कि...

किसी सारकेबरी लिखा : खिले जाई !

डा० सुजिता नायर : ये पांच दस ब्रिटिश मेरी बात सुन सें और फिर अपनी

बात सुनावें। मेरे मन में और उन के मन में जो आदर्श है, जो समाज सुम बनाना चाहते हैं, उस में फर्क नहीं है लेकिन उन के तरीकों और हमारे तरीकों में बेइन्ताह-फर्क है, जमीन धाममान का फर्क है और उनके से तरीके इस हद तक आ गए हैं कि इस हाउस के एक माननीय सदस्य के साथ यह धमानीक व्यवहार किया जाता है। चानीस पचास लोगों ने एक आदमी को पकड़ कर पीटा, उस पर चूका, उन को बर्तता।

फिर श्री बोध कहते हैं :

"Things continued in this fashion for a long time Ultimately, they declared their verdict to kill me, and make the Parliamentary seat vacant With the avowed intention killing me

वे लोग उन को ले गये और उन बीच में सबाल पैदा हुआ कि उन का कैस मार्ग।

"They differed in their opinion regarding the method and the manner of killing At that time, they became somewhat unmindful of me. Just at that moment, three local gentlemen swooped upon them, snatched me away from their clutches and hurriedly took me within a house."

श्रीमन्, मैं नहीं जानती कि यह सब कुछ कितनी देर तक चला लेकिन काफी लम्बे समय तक चला। लेकिन बहा पर पुलिस नहीं आई। जब यह बचा कर किसी घर में ले जाए गए, तब पुलिस बहा पर आई। कुछ केस दर्ज हुए, जा चलते होंगे।

18 hrs.

हो सकता है कि हम में भी गलतियां की हो, लेकिन मुझे एक शेर याद आता है। "हम आह भी भरते हैं तो हो जाते हैं बदनाम वह कलम भी करते हैं तो चर्चा नहीं होता। श्रीमन्, ये कलम करते हैं और कलम का नाम नहीं लेने देते, उबान खोलने नहीं देते और

[डा० सुशीला नायर]

यहाँ पर घुमा करते हैं। श्री बिमल घोष किन पार्टी के हैं, उससे कोई संबंध नहीं है।

वह इस सदन के एक मान्य सदस्य है। इस देश की जनता के दम वा नाश लोगों के प्रतिनिधि हैं और एक प्रतिनिधि का यह अधिकार है कि वह अपनी कास्टीट्यूएन्सी में जाये वह जनता को अपनी बात समझाये जनता की बात समझे और यहाँ पर लाये। श्रीमन् लोगों के दिल जीतने की बात होती है डेमोक्रेसी या प्रजातन्त्र में। दंड के जोर से डेमोक्रेसी नहीं चलती। जब उन की बात न मानी जाये तो लोगों पर धातक कर के कुछ लोग अपनी बात मनवाना चाहते हैं। श्री बिबेदी जी ने बहुत सी बातें बतायी कि लेबर में क्या करते हैं, नक्सलवाड़ी में और कहा कहा क्या करते हैं, मैं उस में जाना नहीं चाहती। मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि बहुत दिनों से जो हुगामा हो रहा था, बंगाल में जो धातकवाद फैलाने की कोशिश हो रही थी वह चरम सीमा पर पहुँच गई है यहाँ तक कि इस सदन के सदस्य भी धातक सुरक्षित महसूस नहीं करते ना धाम जनता का क्या? प्रजातन्त्र कैसे सुरक्षित होगा? श्रीमन् मैं समझती हूँ कि इस सदन के सभी के सभी सदस्य किसी भी दल के हों खुलकर यह कहें कि इस किस्म की बातें नहीं होनी चाहिए। खुलकर कहें कि हम प्रजातन्त्र के हामी हैं। प्रजातन्त्र में सब को अपनी बात कहने का, सुनाने का, और सुनने का हक है और उस हक को हम कायम रखेंगे इस में कोई संदेह नहीं है। श्रीमन्, श्री बिमल घोष के साथ जो हुआ यह अविष्य में किसी पब्लिक कार्यकर्ता के साथ न हो यह धातक इस सदन में उठे और देश के कोने कोने में फैल जाये इस बातना से मैं आप के सामने यह कद मजबूत निवेदन करती हूँ।

Shri Zulfiqar Ali Khan (Rampur): Sir, I have to rise today to criticise a non-Congress Government, and this is no occasion for joy. It was in West Bengal that an honourable Member of this House has been manhandled after the elections and the fair name of West Bengal has been tarnished by the barbarous doings of mob rule, supported by the local authorities. Sir, intolerance, I had an impression, was a Congress monopoly, but I have second thoughts on that matter now, and I am deeply grieved and pained at a brother MP being assaulted and shamed in a brutal manner. This is a bad precedent because State Governments, particularly those belonging to the opposition, should try their utmost to present an impression of responsibility and stability. If such humiliation could happen to a Member of Parliament, I shudder to think what fate has in store for the common citizen of this country. What about the common man? What about his freedoms? If intolerance is to reach such heights, the very basic nature of our constitution and our way of life is threatened and is in jeopardy. I can only pray that this is not a foretaste of what will happen all over the country.

Sir, Naxalbari is an organised attempt....

Mr. Speaker: No, I take objection to it. We are not discussing Naxalbari now. We are discussing the assault on Mr. B. K. Ghosh. (Interruptions).

An hon. Member: It is his maiden speech, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I know.

Shri Zulfiqar Ali Khan: Naxalbari is an organised attempt by friends of China to liquidate our way of life—our democratic way of life—and to create a rearward action for our forces guarding the frontiers of our country. If a fifth column is allowed to work in such a way, it is no wonder people shout slogans like "Naxalbari Amarbari, Vietnam Amarnam".

Sir, I understand from a statement given by Mr. Ranadive that certain

elements have taken advantage of uniforms supplied to the local people to fight the guerillas. They are creating a problem, as a parallel police is being formed to fight the regular constabulary. What happened to the hon. Member, Shri Bimalkanti Ghosh is not an isolated incident. It is a conspiracy carefully manoeuvred and planned by subversive elements to create disturbances all over the State. This sort of thing is an attack on our elementary freedom. It is an attempt to create a problem in the rear to isolate West Bengal and Assam from the rest of India. An attempt at creating another Vietnam in India has been made, and unless this is scotched immediately, the present coalition in West Bengal will be charged by future generations for having willy-nilly acquiesced in the destruction of our country. Shri Ghosh committed the crime of criticising the local government. This has been happening all over the country, in all State Governments and the Centre also. Everyone criticises every other person.

Had the position been reversed, would this House stand for such a thing. It is irrelevant and immaterial who was attacked, but when a Member of Parliament, an elected representative of the people, is stopped from exercising his right to freedom of speech, no words can be strong enough to condemn this action. And, to pretend that it was not politically inspired, but that the people were interested in robbing him of his few possessions, is to put a big strain on the credulity of the Indian public. Shri Ghosh, today, has become a symbol of our democratic freedoms and we honour him for his courage and forthrightness. Let it be understood that a repetition of such an incident will create forces in this country which will not be easily controllable and there will be a violent reaction. A tooth for a tooth and an eye for an eye is no pattern of behaviour for a civilized society. I am sure such a thing is not wanted by any Member of this House.

Sir, I only hope that this is the first and last incident of this nature and the Union Government will take strong action to ensure that such barbaric acts are not repeated.

श्री बसराज मधोक (दलित-दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बंगाल में श्री घोष के ऊपर जो आक्रमण हुआ, जो उन्हें पीटा गया उस की सब तरफ निन्दा हो रही है, होगी और होगी चाहिए, इस में कोई दो मत नहीं। परन्तु इस प्रश्न का जो व्यापक पहलू है उस के ऊपर आज हर देश भक्त को और हर उन व्यक्ति को जिस का लोकतन्त्र में विश्वास है विचार करना होगा। हम ने लोक तन्त्र अपनाया है। लोक तन्त्र का अर्थ है महोदय, आचार है विचारों की स्वतन्त्रता, बोलने की स्वतन्त्रता, मिल बैठने की स्वतन्त्रता, एसी-सिएसन की स्वतन्त्रता। जिस देश के अन्दर यह स्वतन्त्रता न रहे वहाँ लोक तन्त्र नहीं चल सकता। इसलिये यदि हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे देश के अन्दर लोक तन्त्र रहे, तो हमारे बाहे जितने भी मतभेद हों हमें हर भारतीय को, हर नागरिक को, हर देश भक्त को यह आज्ञा देनी होगी कि वह अपने विचारों को व्यक्त करे। लोगों को अपने विचारों के अनुकूल बनाए। हमें लोक तन्त्र में सरकार बदलने का अधिकार है। हम सरकार बदलने की बात कहते हैं, हम जनता में जा कर यह कहेंगे कि सरकार की यह नीति गलत है, इसलिए हम सरकार बदलना चाहते हैं। हमें यह बात कहने का अधिकार है, सरकार को, श्री अपनी बात कहने का अधिकार है। जब तक यह अधिकार कायम है लोकतन्त्र कायम है। परन्तु यदि लोकतन्त्रीय अधिकारों, लोकतन्त्रीय सिबर्टीज, लोकतन्त्रीय फ्रीडमस का इस्तेमाल कर के सत्ता में आने के बाद कोई लोक तन्त्र के द्वारा मिली ताकत का प्रयोग कर के लोक तन्त्र की जड़ें काटना चाहता है, उन सिबर्टीज को खत्म करना चाहता है, लोकतन्त्र को ही सबर्बट करना चाहता है तो यह बहुत बुरी बात होगी। दुर्भाग्य से दुनिया के अन्दर कुछ वन हैं, कुछ देश हैं, जहाँ साम्राज्यी

[श्री बसराज मधोक]

है, चीन में तानाशाही है और पश्चिमी एशिया के देशों में तानाशाही है, कभी कम्युनिस्ट तानाशाही है, कभी फासिस्ट तानाशाही है और वह किसी प्रकार सत्ता में आने के बाद किसी दूसरे को बोलने नहीं देते और दूसरों के सारे अधिकार खत्म कर देते हैं। यह स्थिति इस देश में पैदा न हो, यह हमें देखना है।

बंगाल में जो कुछ हुआ है—वहा एक विशेष दम मत्ता में आया है इस देश के सविधान के मुताबिक उसे भी काम करने की आज्ञा दी है। सत्ता में आने के बाद वह लोक तन्वीय संस्थाओं, लोकतन्वीय मेवालों, लोकतन्वीय सिविलीज का प्रयोग कर के लोक तन्त्र की हरिया करना चाहता है। प्राण जो हमला बिमल घोष पर हुआ है, यह उस व्यक्ति पर अटक नहीं हुआ, यह उस के बोलने की स्वतन्त्रता पर अटक हुआ है, यह उस मूलभूत सिद्धान्तों पर हमला है जो लोकतन्त्र की मर्यादा के लिये प्राण्यक है। परन्तु इस मामले पर फिर प्रश्न का परिचय हम हाउस के कक्ष लैब्स में दिया है, जिस मनोवृत्ति का परिचय उन्होंने दिया है उस में हम उत्पन्न हो सकते हैं कि सदन के बाहर से और उस दम क्या कुछ नहीं कर सकता। हमारे भी मनबोध हैं, कांग्रेस से है, पी० एस० बी० से है, एन० एम० पी० से है, मगर जहाँ तक लोकतन्त्र का सम्बन्ध है, जहाँ तक इस देश की एकता का सम्बन्ध है जहाँ तक राष्ट्रीयता का सम्बन्ध है वैसाय क्प से कह दें। चाहेता हूँ कि हम एक नहीं हम दो नहीं, हम 105 हैं। इन लिये यदि हम प्रकार की जिद्द करनी चाहें, मैं आप से भी कहूँ, श्री अशोक महोदय, यह इन्टरनेशनल है। कोई कोई बात कहें, तो उस दल के लोग एक दम और की दृष्टि में तिनके की तरह खड़े हो जाते हैं। इस प्रकार वे अपने दल का नगा कर रहे हैं, बुद्धि घर में अपने दल को नगा कर रहे हैं, परन्तु मैं आपसे स्पष्ट रूप से कह दूँ, चाहेता हूँ कि हम इस प्रकार की चीजों की बहटीमरिट नहीं करेंगे। हम मुकाबला करेंगे लोकतन्त्रीय

दंग के और यदि किसी को नर्ब है कि वह और दंग से कुछ कर सकता है तो वह यह सो रखे, वह उस दंग से कुछ नहीं कर सकेगा। हम इस प्रकार की चीजें इस देश में बरदास्त नहीं करने और इस दृष्टि से मैं श्री बिमल घोष के साथ जो कुछ किया गया है उस की पूरी पूरी निन्दा करना हूँ।

बीनती तारकोबरी दिन्हा (बाइ) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जा कुछ भी अभी हमारी वृहत्त ने कहा और मधोक साहब ने कहा मैं उस को तहेदिल से मानती हूँ। प्राण इस क्षण में बैठे हुए जितने भी सदस्य हैं वे इस सदन के परिवार के सदस्य हैं। हम लोगों ने मिल कर एक प्रतिज्ञा की है, एक ही बात करने मन में माफी है कि निर्मल लोकतन्त्र की बुनियाद पर इस देश का चलना है, बल्कि साथ ही साथ इस लोकतन्त्र, इस प्रजातन्त्र की रक्षा भी करनी है। मैं, अध्यक्ष महोदय, उस घड़ी की इन्तजा में थी कि चाहे जो भी वाक्या श्री बिमल घोष के साथ हुआ, उस की शिकायत और उस का खण्डन यहाँ बैठे हुए हमारे वाक्पंथी साथी भी करेंगे। क्योंकि यह किसी पार्टी का मसाला नहीं है, यह किसी दल का मसाला नहीं है यह किसी पद्धति का मसाला नहीं है, यह मसाला है इस सदन के एक सदस्य की मर्यादा का, यह मसाला है—लोकतन्त्र की जो बुनियाद है, उस के हिलने का। चाहे और हम लोग यहाँ रहते हैं, सदन में एक दूसरे की आलोचना करने हैं, एक दूसरे की टीकाये करते हैं, परन्तु हम लोगों ने एक दूसरे से सम्बन्ध है, स्नेह है, एक दूसरे की इज्जत के बारे में हम सब भोग उसी तरह में जागरूक हैं और जागरूक रहना चाहिए। मैं श्री बसराज मधोक की बातों से सहमत हूँ—जब उन्होंने कहा कि इस तरह की बात का परिचय इस बात का संकेत देता है कि कहीं और की दाढ़ी ने तिनका है। चाहे और इसके अपने ऊपर तो कोई आक्रमण नहीं हुआ था। अगर इनके ऊपर की आक्रमण हो

तो भी धाज हमारी इस लोक तथा की बड़ी विचारवारा होती, हम में बड़ी संवेदना होती, नही कलित होती, जिसे धाज हम यहां पर व्यक्त कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि हम इनको भी अपने परिवार का दस्य मानते हैं। परन्तु इन्होंने तो हर चीज को पार्टी की तराजू पर तोलना शुरू कर दिया है। प्रजातन्त्र की तराजू पर तोलने से कौन बना करता है। ये किसी भी द के हों, इन्होंने प्रजातन्त्र की बुनियाद को मानकर कमस खाई है इस समद की परिपाटी को चलाने की। धाज विमल बाप पर भी हमना हुआ है, वह हम बाप का सम्बोध कराता है कि हम प्रजातन्त्र की बुनियाद का हिलाने में प्रथम दे रहे हैं। जिन्होंने धाज इस दुर्घटना का खर्चन नहीं किया है, उन्होंने पहली मीठी दान की नय है कि जिसका धमनाथ है, वही विद्रोह की श्राग लगा दो। लेकिन अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं इस बात की तरफ तबज्जह दिखाना चाहती हू कि वह कौन सी श्राग लगा रहे हैं, किम का श्रागियाना जना रहे हैं, किम का नगमन इस तरह से बगबाद हो रहा है और जिन का नगमन बगबाद हो रहा है—क्या वह हमारे दुश्मन हैं या हम देश के दुश्मन हैं। जिन का नगमन बगबाद हो रहा है—वे हम देश के सपूत हैं बाहर के लोग नहीं हैं, जो हम देश के 10 लाख लोगों की अभिव्यक्ति करते हैं, उन लोगों की तमन्नाधो और आकांक्षाओं का यहां पर प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं—भी उमानाथ जब कभी कोई बात कहते हैं, वह कहे, वह हमारी आलोचना करे, हमारी व्यक्तिगत आलोचना करें—वह ठीक है, परन्तु जब प्रजातन्त्र की नींव हिलने लगती है तो क्या यह जरूरी नहीं है कि हम सब मिल कर प्रजातन्त्र के चारों पाये मजबूती से पकड़ें और उस की नींव को हिलाने से रोकें, उस घर को बगबाद होने से रोकें। मेरे बीच वाले दोस्त कुछ हल्ला कर रहे थे, न जाने किस बात को लेकर हल्ला कर रहे थे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे एक कहानी याद आ रही है जो बचपन में मैं ने पढ़ी थी। किसी मालिक ने एक बन्दर को नौकर रखा। बन्दर नमकहल्लाव था, बड़ा बकादार था; मालिक ने कहा—देखो, मैं आराम से मोता हू, जग मेरी रखवाली करना। बन्दर ने तलवार हाथ में उठा ली और उस की रखवाली करने लगा। थोड़ी देर बाद उस ने देखा कि एक मक्खी मालिक की नाक पर बार बार आकर बैठ रही है। एक दो बार उस ने उस को पटा दिया, लेकिन वह नहीं डटी, फिर तलवार के कोने में उस को पटाया, लेकिन वह फिर बैठ गई। इस बार उस ने गुस्से में धा कर वह तलवार ही उस मक्खी पर चला दी। पर मक्खी ना उड़ गई लेकिन मालिक की नाक बट गई। मेरे बीच के दोस्त हल्ला कर रहे थे, किम के लिये कर रहे थे? वह इस बात को भूल जाते हैं कि वह यहां पर बैठे हुए नहीं होते धगर प्रजातन्त्र की बुनियाद यहां पर नहीं होनी। वह यहां पर नहीं घाये होने। इस तरह में हल्ला करने का मौका नहीं मिला होता जो प्रजातन्त्र की बुनियाद यहां पर नहीं होती। अध्यक्षान

मैं एक ही बात कहना चाहती हू—उन में हम बात की शर्षील करना चाहती हू कि हम हम महत्वपूर्ण बात को समझें। जिस डाल पर हम बैठे हुए हैं उस को बुल्हाडी से काटने से पहले हम समझ ले कि हम क्या करने जा रहे हैं। अध्यक्ष जी, यह घर मैं ने नहीं कहा था, किसी और ने कहा था—

दिल के फफोले जस उठे सीने के दाय में इस घर को धाग लग गई, घर के चिराय में।

बी एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कलकत्ते की जिस बटना को लेकर धाज इस सदन में जो सवाल पैदा हुआ है, मैं उस को लेकर किसी दल के बागे में कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हू। मेरा अपना यह विचार है कि यह सवाल किसी दल का नहीं है, यह पूरे सदन का सवाल है और सदन के बनिम्न दूरे देश का सवाल है। यह सवाल क्या है?

[बी एन० एम० जोशी]

आखिर जो दुर्घटना घटी है, वह क्या है ? मैं समझता हूँ कि एक सिम्टम है, एक लक्षण है बीमारी का और वह बीमारी किसी एक ही दल के घर तक मरदुब नहीं रहेगी। मैं तो यह कहूँगा कि अगर पबीस के घर में प्लेन का केस होता है तो दूसरे को यह नहीं समझना चाहिये कि अपने घर में घाने वाली नहीं है। जो लोग यहाँ पर बोलें हैं मैं उन से यही कहूँगा कि इस को किसी पार्टी का सवाल समझ कर नहीं चलना चाहिये। मैं यहाँ पर इस को किसी एक पार्टी का सवाल समझ कर नहीं बोलना चाहता हूँ, मैं लेफ्ट कम्युनिस्टों को यही बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह बीमारी आप के घर तक फैल रही है—मेरे पास यह "पियुपिल्ज डेमोक्रेसी" प्रखबार है, जो लेफ्ट कम्युनिस्टों का पत्र है इस में एक आर्टिकल निकला है, जिसे श्री वामनपुनैया जी ने लिखा है— "रेड्स कम आउट इन बेयर दू कलर्स"। इस के मजबूत में मेरा कोई खालूक नहीं है, लेकिन उस का एक वाक्य आप को पढ़ कर सुनाता है जिस से आप को पता चलेगा कि जो वातावरण आज अपने देश में पैदा हो रहा है, उस के नतीजे क्या उक जा रहे हैं।

यह वाक्या ऐसा है.

"On June 28, they organised an abortive coup to capture the State Committee's Weekly, Deshhitais and did not hesitate to use gangster tactics of violence against the loyal functionaries and workers of the Party"

वह जो लेफ्ट कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का पत्र है यह भी वहीं शिकायत कर रहा है। यह शिकायत है कि गैरीस्ट्रिज और बाएलैस कर रहे हैं और उन को उत्तेजना दे रहे हैं। यह कोई कोई अच्छी बात नहीं कर रहे हैं। मैं भी समझता हूँ कि यह कोई अच्छी बात नहीं हो रही है। इसलिए मैं कहूँगा कि हम लोगों को कुछ सबक सीखना चाहिए। आखिर लोग क्या चाहते हैं ? एक व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता

की बात है, अपने विचार रखने की बात है लेकिन उस के भी नीचे जाकर अगर हम देखें तो पायेंगे कि क्या हम ने आजादी इसलिए हासिल की कि देश में जो वातावरण बड़ रहा है हिंसा का क्या उस को बढ़ाने के लिए हम ने आजादी हासिल की है ? आखिर यह हिंसा और भराजकता का वातावरण क्यों बड़ रहा है ? मैं समझता हूँ कि हम सब लोग उस के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं। जब जनता ने हम लोगों को चुन कर भेजा है विधान सभाओं में या यहाँ मजद में ना आखिर मतदाताओं के प्रति हमारा भी तो कुछ कर्तव्य होता है। आज डेमोक्रेसी देश में चलती है और डेमोक्रेसी के मायने यह हैं कि लोगों को अपने शासन को चुनने का अधिकार है। जब जनता के लोगों ने यह देखा कि कांग्रेस द्वारा उन के दुख, दर्द दूर नहीं होते हैं तब लोगों ने सोचा कि अब अब की मर्तबा गैर-कांग्रेसी को चुन कर विधान सभाओं व ससद् में भेजना चाहिए और हम ने देखा कि पश्चिमी बंगाल की जनता ने बिरोधी दलों के उम्मीदवारों को जो गैर-कांग्रेसी य उन को भारी ताबाद में चुन कर भेजा और शासन की बागडोर उन के हाथ में दे दी। इस के मायने यह है कि लोगों ने हम गैर-कांग्रेसी लोगों पर भरोसा रक्खा है और यह सोच कर कि कांग्रेस द्वारा उनके दुख, दर्द घादि नहीं दूर किये जा सके हैं, हमें हम बार मौका दिया है और इस भासा के साथ हम लोगों को अधिकार सौंपा है कि हम लोग उनकी आकांक्षा को पूरा करने इसलिए क्या हम सब लोगों की यह जिम्मेदारी नहीं है और कांग्रेस वालों की यह जिम्मेदारी नहीं है कि जो जनता की आकांक्षाएं हैं जो उन्होंने हम से उम्मीद लगाई है उसे हम पूरा करें ?

मैं आप से यह प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ कि लोगों ने यह सोचा कि हम भी वहाँ पर पार्टनर हैं और इसलिए जिम्मेदार हैं और मैं भी मानता हूँ कि अगर उन की जिम्मेदारी

है तो हमारी भी जिम्मेवारी हो जाती है क्योंकि बहा जो हुकूमत चल रही है उस में हम भी पार्टनर हैं। मैं तो यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जो कुछ बहा पर हुआ वह अघातनीय है बाकी किन नोनों ने किया धीर क्या किया इस बारे में तो कोई फ़ैसला देना। लेकिन जो कुछ बहा पर घटित हुआ उस के लिए जो दल बहा सत्ता पर बैठा हुआ है सब लोगों का मिल कर उन की यह जिम्मेवारी है और हम सब ही लोगों को मान लेना चाहिए कि जो कुछ हुआ है वह खराब चीज हुई है, अनुचित चीज हुई है। हम सभी लोगो को उस की भर्त्सना करनी चाहिए।

हम बिरोधी दल वालों की कई राज्यों में सरकारें हैं, गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकारें कई मूबों में कायम हैं, अब यह बात दूसरी है कि कहीं स्वतंत्र बाने उसे डीमिनेट करते हो, चाहे कहीं कम्युनिस्ट डीमिनेट करे या दूसरी अपोजीशन पार्टीज डीमिनेट करे, जनता ने हम पर उन स्थानों में भरोसा करके सत्ता सौंपी है और यह हमारा काम हो जाता है कि हम अपने काम से यह दिखावे कि लोक तंत्र के जरिए हम कैसे अपने देश में कोई रेडिकल बेजेज ला सकते हैं? जिनका कि लोकतंत्र और अहिंसा में विश्वास नहीं उन की बात भ्रमण है लेकिन हमारे जैसे सभी लोग ऐसा समझते हैं कि लोकतंत्र के मायने यह है कि बिना हिंसा के हम अपने देश में नया समाज में क्रांति लाना चाहते हैं और जाहिर है कि बगैर हिंसा के हम उस चीज को ला सकते हैं। पश्चिमी बंगाल में बिरोधी दलों की संयुक्त सरकार कायम है और हम भी उस में हिस्सेदार हैं और इसलिए हमारी भी जिम्मेवारी होती है। यू० पी० बिहार, केरल में भी हमारी बिरोधी दलों की गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकारें स्थापित हैं बंगाल में जो कुछ हुआ है हम उस की जिम्मेवारी से अपने हाथ धोना नहीं चाहते। बंगाल में अभी तक हम ने क्या काम किया है? जो चीज हम करना चाहते थे अभी तक नहीं

हो पाई है। हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने उस रोज हम से पूछा कि भाई अब तो बहा बंगाल में शासन की जिम्मेवारी तुम लोगों के हाथों में आ गई है अब तुम ने यह कानून क्यों नहीं बनाया? सवाल उनका माकल है और उस का जबाब हम लोगों को देना चाहिए। अगर बहा जमीन की भूख भी और जमीन नहीं भी तो जो बहा 25 की सीलिंग है उस को हम ने 15 क्या नहीं बना दिया? क्या ऐसा करना राज्य सरकार के हाथ में नहीं है? अगर ऐसा करने के मामले में सेट्रल गवर्नमेंट था तो नब हम उस से लड़ने के लिए तैयार हैं लेकिन वह सीलिंग को मोघर करने का काम तो हमारे बहा की राज्य सरकार का था लेकिन वह कार्य हम ने नहीं किया। इसी तरीके से ट्रेड यूनियंस के मामले में लडाइया होती है इन झगड़ों को निबटाने के लिए और बहा पर भाति स्थापित करने के लिए हम लोगों ने क्या नुस्खा दिया? हम लोगों ने कहा था कि ट्रेड यूनियंस में वोट लिये जाय जिन को ज्यादा वोट हासिल हो वह बारगैनिंग एजेंट हो जाय लेकिन यह सडाई क्यों हो? एक दूसरे को भारने, कूटने की क्या जरूरत है। अगर हमारे हाथ में कानून है तो ऐसा कानून बनाना चाहिए और जैसे मैंने कहा बहा जमीन की सीलिंग को नीचे घटाना चाहिए।

एक काम बंगाल की हुकूमत ने अच्छा किया है जिसके लिए मैं उन लोगों को धन्यवाद देता हूँ और वह काम है ट्रामवे वाला। ट्रामवे को उन्होंने अपनी तरफ से लिया...

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is going too far astray. He has covered all points except Shri Bimal Kanti Ghosh. He has not even mentioned his name.

Shri S. M. Joshi: I have mentioned it.

श्री बिमल कान्ति घोष के साथ किया गया बर्ताव एक बीमारी की निशानी है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो गया है।

श्री एस. एम. बोनो वर में एक बाहरी बात कह कर ध्यान किये दे रहा हूँ क्योंकि वही आज जाने के बाद धीरे बैठ जाने के लिए कहीं के बाद बोलते रहना यह ज़ेरी आदत नहीं है।

आप से कहूँगा कि यह बीज होनी चाहिए, बी लेकिन वह नहीं हो पाई। एक बीज अच्छी हो गई उस के लिए ये धन्यवाद देता हूँ लेकिन वह भी हमारी कसौटी होगी आगे चल कर उस को चलाना होगा। इसलिए मैं अपने दोस्तों से और आप लोगों से भी यह कहूँगा कि इस देश में जनता प्रजापद पर विश्वास करनी है और इस नाम हम लोग जो कि जनता के प्रतिनिधि हैं सभी का यह फर्ज हो जाना है कि लोकतन्त्री तरीकों से और अधिकार के जरिए इस देश में कानून, रैडिकल चेंजेज माने की कोशिश करें। हम सभी लोगों ने मविधान की निष्ठा की शपथ उठाई है और इसलिए कोई भी आदमी चाहे वह आप के दल का हो, हमारे दल का हो या उन के दल का हो अगर उस के खिलाफ कोई काम करता है तो उस सरकार के खिलाफ हम सभी लोगों को अपनी आवाज बुलन्द करनी चाहिए। यह सब उस दुर्घटना से इस को सीखना चाहिए।

Mr. Speaker: Now, I am not going to call any Member from the Congress Benches, of course, I would be calling Shri S. M. Banerjee and Shri P. Ramamurti. Already, we have debated this for one hour, and we have heard one side of it from some Members. Now, we must hear Shri S. M. Banerjee and Shri P. Ramamurti also because they represent a different point of view. It is no use hearing the same point of view being expressed by other Members. I would request hon. Members to hear Shri S. M. Banerjee and Shri P. Ramamurti patiently.

Before I call Shri S. M. Banerjee, I would like to say one thing. All this time, when I have been admitting motions abusing the Congress and the Government here, they have been very happy. But Shri Vasudevan Nair's remark has wounded me very much because he said that I was responsible for this. I would only point out one thing. So long as motions abusing the Congress as being corrupt or this or that or abusing the Government were admitted, the Speaker appeared to be good, but the moment a little prick comes on them, we find how intolerant they become that they even begin to pass remarks against the Speaker. Am I here only to admit motions abusing the Congress Party and the Congress Government. Further this discussion has not been initiated by the Congress Party but by a Member belonging to a party which has formed a government with them.

So, I would only appeal to the hon. Member to think about it calmly tonight and consider whether his remark was justified in this House or outside. After all, nobody is doing it much more than they themselves; if they have differences among themselves, they can resolve them outside. But here in this House, if the Speaker allows, a certain Member to speak and he makes some remarks which are not relevant, is the Speaker responsible for it. Am I to understand that every speech which is made is just relevant and nothing else is being said by anybody. Even when questions are put some insinuations are there and other things are there. The Speaker is in an unfortunate position; he cannot control them before the remarks are made; he can control them only after such insinuations or remarks are made.

I know that the hon. Member is in a very uncomfortable position because not only the Congress Members but his own partners are also attacking him. But that anger should not be shown against the Speaker. The Speaker is not here to admit only abuses against Government.

Therefore, I have been so much pained by the remark. I feel that it has been said in a moment of anger and it is sitting on my mind so badly. I am appealing to Shri Vasudevan Nair to think about it whether he was justified in making such a remark. He should be a judge of himself.

Now, I would call Shri S. M. Banerjee

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I should like to say that I am sorry for having made that remark.

Mr. Speaker: I thank the hon Member for this.

श्री स० श्री० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बहुत खुशी है कि आज कम से कम हम बीज का ऊपर बहम करने का मौका मिला और यह कि हम लोग इस बारे में अपने विचार रख सके।

मुझे केवल एक बात कहनी है कि मैं जिस घुप को विनोद करता हूँ उसका कोई भी सदस्य या कम्प्यूनिस्ट पार्टी या फ्रंट इत्यादि का कोई सदस्य इन बात में विश्वास नहीं करता है कि पोलिटिकल प्रोपेगैंडा को मारा जाय और उसके ऊपर किसी हालत में हिमालयक घटक किया जाय। मैं एक बीज का विश्वास दिलाता चाहता हूँ कि श्री बिमल कान्ति घोष के ऊपर जो कुछ हुआ मेरी उनसे पूरी हमदर्दी व सहानुभूति है लेकिन उस बीज को लेकर आज एक इतना बड़ा मतला बना दिया जाय कि सारे प्रजासत्तव की इमारत और उसकी बुनियादें हिलने लग गई हैं, मैं ऐसा विश्वास नहीं करता। आप को याद होगा कि अभी बीजे ही दिन पहले, सायद तीन चार दिन पहले एक टेलिविजम, एक टेलिफोनिक मैसेज डा० रमन सेन को मिली थी। वह भी इस सदन के चुने हुए नुमाइन्दे हैं। बिमल घोष बीजों को बीजे लेकर बीजे हैं और हम लोग हँसिया लेकर बीजे हैं। लेकिन जब कॉन्ग्रिज घटोत्तम के लिये हम ने मोटिलाल शिवा तब सायद आप ने

समझा कि वह मायवी मतला है, केवल घटोत्तम मतला है। जब तक बीज बीज नहीं है, तब तक सायद यह नहीं था सकता है। आप ने सोचा कि वह मेरे नहीं है, यह भी उनका मारने की कोशिश की गई थी। इसी तरह श्री मधु निमये को मारा गया था, मारने की घटोत्तम की गई थी। उनका ना बिम्बुन खरम ही कर दिया गया था। क्या कांग्रेस के सदस्यों ने या मेरे मोघान्जि दाम्म श्री द्विवेदी ने उनका कडेम किया ?

एक माननीय सदस्य हम ने कडेम किया है।

श्री स० श्री० बनर्जी : जल्द किया होगा, मैं प्रहमान फरमान नहीं हूँ।

श्रीमती : सरकोइवरी सिन्हा : मैं याद दिना ६, हमारी प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने पहले उनका कडेम किया था।

श्री स० श्री० बनर्जी : जिन तरीके से मधु निमये का मारा गया उस पर बहम होना चाहिए था। वह हमारा जीवदान माफी नग था कर चलता है, आज भी उनके दर्द होता है। लेकिन कभी बहम का मौका नहीं दिया गया। अगर प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उनका कडेम किया तो जब उनकी नाक में चाँट लगी थी तब हम ने भी उनका कडेम किया था। हम किसी की नाक कटने नहीं देंगे। हमारे प्रजासत्तव में यह नहीं होना चाहिये।

मैं धाया करता था कि मेरे मोघान्जि दोस्त श्री द्विवेदी जी जब इन बात को यहाँ रखेंगे तब कोई और बात भी कहेंगे। मेरे पास एक डाकुनट है, उसमें वा कुछ लिखा है उसको मैं पढ़ना चाहता हूँ। उसमें लिखा है कि :

"The facts behind the incident of 24th June, 1967 concerning Shri Bimal Kanti Ghosh, MP"

इस पर कुछ नोटों ने दस्तखत किये हैं। अगर आप कहे तो मैं इन की यहाँ सदन के पद पर रख दूँ।

An hon. Member: What is this document?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This is signed by: Prof. Basudev Paul, Prasanna Dutta, Dr. Ajit Guha, Gopi Bandopadhyaya and Santosh Deb.

An hon. Member: Who are they?

श्री स० श्री० बनर्जी : वह छात्र हैं ।
मैं कह रहा था कि उसमें लिखा क्या है ।
जब सीटिंग हो रही थी

"The Congress Party convened a meeting on the 24th June, 1967, at Bhadrakali Sakher Bazar. The attendance in the meeting was of about 20-25 people."

हो सकता है कुछ ज्यादा हो ।

"The Speakers in the meeting began slandering the UF Government by false and provocative speeches. The network of this provocation was preplanned inasmuch as some notorious Hirelings were imported from outside the locality"

यह एन्वायरों वस रही है ।

"When this news, particularly of the arrival of the Congress hirelings from outside spread in and around the meeting place, some citizens and passers by began collecting there. Some of them asked questions and wanted clarification on the false allegations that were being made against the UF Government. Despite this, the meeting ended peacefully as usual. The people disappeared. But after a while, the friends and relatives of one Shri Subhas, a college student, raised an alarm that Subhas was missing. They were anxiously searching for him when someone informed that he had seen 4/5 unknown persons dragging a boy towards the Ganges. The excitement reached the climax. The people collected there rushed towards the bank of the Ganges where a boatman also confirmed that a boy had been beaten, dragged and thrown into the Ganges. The people saw some

persons running on the muddy bank of the Ganges"—

बीकंती शारदेवरी सिन्हा : क्या आप वस्तुतः कराने गये थे ? अभी हाउस के बायब से ।

श्री स० श्री० बनर्जी : अब बिगर बाम कर बैठो, मेरी बारी आई ।

"They chased and caught hold of them after a scuffle. The persons, among others, included Shri Bimal Kanti Ghosh, Congress M.P. of Serampore, Dibyendu Guha, a notorious goonda of Chandannagar, Rashbehari Bandopadhyaya, a Congress worker of konnagar and Profulla Dutta of Uttarpara Congress. In the scuffle that took place between the people and the Congress hirelings from Serampore and elsewhere, several persons were injured including Sri Bimal Kanti Ghosh, M. P."

इतनी ईमानदारी से उन्होंने लिखा है, इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ

श्री शिव नारायण : हम ने नक्सलवादी का नाम लिया तभी हम को रोक दिया गया ।

Shri DwaiPAYAN Sen (Katwa): Has he seen the statement of the Chief Minister of West Bengal? What has he is to say to that.

Shri Umamath: Because it was sub-judice he did not give the details.

श्री स० श्री० बनर्जी : मैं सारी चीज पढ़ने के लिये तैयार हूँ, केवल इतना ही नहीं ।
आज कहा गया कि प्रजासत्ता की नींव हिल रही है । मैं इस कायेसी हुकूमत के नुमाइन्दों से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर यह चीज की किमने ?

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : हम में किसी का गला नहीं काटा ।

श्री स० श्री० बनर्जी : मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि 1948 में जिस मच पर गोदी की ठंढ कर पूजा किया करते थे और देश की अहिंसा की बात बतलाते थे, उसी गोदी काखी

में पहली कार्रवाई कांग्रेस राज में हुई थी जिसमें दो तीन आदमी मारे गये थे। कानपुर जिले के बिल्हौर तहसील में तीन एस० एस० पी० के बर्करों का दो महीने के अन्दर खून किया गया। जब डा० लोहिया गोरखपुर में आये तो उन्होंने कहा था कि काशी विद्यापीठ का नाम काशी विश्वविद्यालय होना चाहिये तब ईट पत्थर उन पर चले थे और खून का कतरा उनका गिरा था। (शब्दबल) ... डा० लोहिया यहां रोने के लिये नहीं आये थे। उन्होंने नहीं कहा कि प्रजापंथ की नींव हिल गई है।

घाज अगर कामेस के भाई यह कहना चाहते हैं, और यदि श्री द्विवेदी जी भी हमारी बर्दाश्तमें मे इस मामले को इस तरह से उठा कर यह साबित करना चाहते हैं कि बंगाल में अनाफी है, कोई आदमी खन नहीं सकता है, सारे लोग मरते हैं, और यदि श्री चन्हाण इन तमाम चीजों को लेकर दिन में यह माच रहे हैं कि बहा सेटल इन्टरवेंशन हो, तो वे एक चीज कहना हैं . . .

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : नहीं, नहीं।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : कि जिन तरीके से केरल में जेलों के सीखों के अन्दर बन्द लोग चुनाव जीत कर आये हैं दुबारा और उनकी चुनी हुई सरकार को खत्म कर के सरकार ने प्रजातंत्र की रक्षा की थी, जिन तरीके से अस्तर महाराज को गोली मार कर उन्होंने प्रजातंत्र की रक्षा की थी . . . (शब्दबल) जिस तरीके से जिन मधु लिमये ने सरकार के कारनामों पर एक्स्पोज करके सरकार की चालों को खत्म करने को कोशिश की उनको मार कर उन्होंने प्रजातंत्र की रक्षा की, किसानों पर गोलियां चला कर और अपने मन की जांच करवा कर उन्होंने प्रजातंत्र की रक्षा की, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अगर उन्होंने इन तमाम चीजों को सामने रख कर रिपब्लिक

करने की कोशिश की, अगर सेटल इन्टरवेंशन की बात हुई, तो उसके बाद अगर बंगाल में गली गली में हमें उसका मुकाबला करना पड़ा तो मुकाबला होगा। हम वायालेस नहीं करेंगे लेकिन अगर निहत्थे लोगों पर गोलियां चली ता हो सकता है कि हम उसका भी मुकाबला जरूर करें।

Shri J. B. Kripalani: He talked about the Bastar question. The Bastar question was discussed in this Parliament, and we gave our opinion. What is he talking about?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order When I am on my legs everybody must sit down When I am standing, everybody must sit, including the hon. lady Member Before I call a Member from the Communist (Marxist) group, I would like only one of them to speak If Shri Jyotirmoy Basu has any information, he may give it to Mr. Ramamurti, because there is no time We have already spent more than an hour The Minister is yet to reply. I am sorry there is no need for any more Congress Members now to be called, because the Opposition Members also, many of them, have spoken in sympathy with this gentleman

Several hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry; at this rate, I will have to adjourn the House. Well, if you want to sit longer I have no objection. After Mr. Ramamurti has spoken, the Congress Members will continue speaking for one hour, and I will then call somebody else.

Dr. Maitreyee Basu (Darjeeling): I am just making one point of information (Interruption). That is with regard to the statement that Mr. S. M. Banerjee read out. One of the signatories stoned my meeting during the 1967 election campaign And that is the letter he has read out

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Ramamurti.

An hon. Member: How long will he speak?

Mr. Speaker: After so many Members have spoken, has not this Member also got any right to reply? I am not going to say how many minutes I will allow him. I will see the trend and then, as I have said, I will call the Congress Members to speak. All the Members will patiently hear the speeches. I do not mind even one hour more for this. I am going to put somebody in the Chair. I do not want to be unfair to them.

Several hon Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I will call you all. Mr. Randhir Singh, Mr. Sheo Narain Now, Mr. Ramamurti.

Shri P. Ramamurti (Madurai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I want to associate myself with the sentiments expressed in this House over the attack on Mr Bimal Ghosh. Let not the people go under the impression that I or the party to which I belong either support such attacks or do anything of that type. But what I cannot understand in this House is this: I have been today given a number of homilies by a number of hon Members, from the Jan Sangh, from the PSP from the Congress Benches. They talk to us very much about democracy and all that. But it is a strange kind of democracy I am now witnessing. All the facts are not enquired into; it is on the basis of some assumptions, conclusions to be drawn, and this House obviously has not got the time to go into all the facts and so many strings of things are being bandied about here. If this is the kind of democracy about which I am asked to learn a lesson, I refuse to take this lesson on democracy from those people, and I would ask them to remember one thing, those people who are talking of Gandhiji, who are in season and out of season, invoking the name of Gandhiji. I also have been a humble follower of Gandhiji, (Interruption), and during the period when I was in the Congress, one lesson that I learned from Mahatma Gandhi was that we cannot condemn

any person unless the facts are gone into and are proved to the hilt. Today, in this House, Members belonging to many parties, go on talking about so many things, and, at the same time, obviously,—it is not possible for me, because I also do not claim to know every fact—opportunity for the party or those people against whom some allegations are made is not even given to counteract that opinion, and if this is the kind of democracy that we are asked to function in, I would say democracy in this country will be finished for ever.

An hon. Member: Question.

Shri P. Ramamurti: If this is the kind of democracy, then nothing will happen (Interruption). I do not want to go into the other questions regarding Asansol etc, that have been raised because I do not want to widen the scope of the debate.

Take the attack on Mr Bimal Ghosh. It was said of Yudhishtira in Mahabharata that he was a very truthful man and in order to make him utter the truth and at the same time utter an untruth, he was made to say

सत्यं वाच्यमाहूतं Then there was a bell rung and then he said Kunjaraha. I cannot say that our Home Minister is even of that type. At least Yudhishtira uttered the word Kunjaraha which was drowned in the bell. The other day the Home Minister had stated that on 24th June this hon. member was stripped of his clothes and paraded naked in the streets of Badrakali. This thing did not appear in any newspaper published in Bengal before the Home Minister's speech.

An hon. Member: Are you challenging his statement?

Shri P. Ramamurti: I am challenging every one of the statements. I have got with me the FIR given by him to the police. There he does not mention that he was stripped naked or paraded in the streets of Badrakali. After the Home Minister's statement

here, he comes out with a statement that he was also stripped of his clothes.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: The whole case does not depend on this one factor of his being stripped of his clothes. It is a bigger thing than that.

Shri P. Ramamurti: When Mr Banerjee read that statement by four citizens of Badrakali, somebody asked what veracity can be attached to it. Here is a paper *Basumat*, it is not a paper run by the communist party. It is owned by a member of the ruling party, Mr. Ashok Sen.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Complete infiltration by the communists.

Shri P. Ramamurti: On the morrow of the statement made by Mr Chavan in his House, this paper came with a sub-editorial under the heading "Distortion of Truths". Of course, it is in Bengali. There it is said that Mr Chavan's statement was a total distortion of truth. It is said there that when the meeting was being held, this gentleman abused in very wild and filthy language the UF Government. Some people then put some questions. One college boy—Subhas—was whisked away from there, taken to the Ganga and beaten. That is what the paper says. It is not a communist paper.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: It has a communist editor.

Shri P. Ramamurti: Don't think that Congressmen are the paragons of truth in this world. This paper also corroborates everything that has been stated in that statement by the 4 people. I do not have the time to read the whole thing. I dare say the Home Minister's Department must have given him also a translation of the editorial written by *Basumat*. I am not today going into the question whether this is correct or that is correct. My question here is simply this. With regard to the origin of the trouble, how that trouble arose, there

are two versions and both the versions are now the subject matter of an inquiry by a court of law. Evidences will have to be taken on both because cases and counter-cases are going on in the court. Under these circumstances, for us to come to a conclusion and say, no, this is not a fact, the fact is that he was beaten without any provocation on his part, nobody else was beaten, is not proper. I would like to ask the Congress Members, who are today parading so much about truth, non-violence and all sorts of things, how can it be reconciled with the high principles of moral grandeur that you attribute to Mahatma Gandhi. It has nothing to do whatsoever with that.

As a matter of fact, my hon. friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Basu, after getting a copy of the First Information Report from the police court, wanted to point out under Rule 115 and ask for a directive so that the Home Minister might correct it. Of course, I do not expect the Home Minister to correct any of these things. That is his lookout. I suppose this stripping him naked and all these things were not made immediately in the papers and only after it was stated here it was made in the papers. All these things were done in secret, confidentially. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: This kind of cross-examination will not solve any problem.

Shri P. Ramamurti: If certain truth is unpalatable I cannot help it. I can place this document on the Table of the House. It is a certified copy.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: It cannot be quoted and it cannot be placed on the Table. The matter is sub-judice.

श्री नयू लिखते यह पब्लिक डॉक्यूमेंट है।

Mr. Speaker: I am not allowing it. It is a public document and anybody can get it.

Shri P. Ramamurti: I am not going into the correctness or otherwise of it. I am only saying that in the First Information Report that was given to the police long before Shri Chavan made that statement here he did not make that allegation. It has got its own conclusion and inference. That is all that I am saying and I am not going into the veracity of this or that.

Therefore, when we are today talking so much of democracy and all that, after all if something happens in a particular place and the matter is subject matter of an inquiry, if conclusions are drawn it will not be proper. My friend was saying so many things. I know the PSP before the elections had taken a congenitally anti-Communist attitude. Perhaps they do not feel very happy. As far as these people here are concerned it is quite possible that they are not mentally attuned to work with us. They do not reconcile themselves. I only ask these members in the Bengal Assembly, if these allegations are true, to make these allegations on the floor of the Bengal Assembly.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: They have made the allegations in the Cabinet, what to talk of the Assembly.

Shri P. Ramamurti: What happens in the Cabinet we know. Therefore, this anti-Communist approach is ingrained in them for a long time. Unfortunately for them they have been forced to be in the Cabinet. (Interruptions)

Shri Samar Guha (Contd.): You have been forced to be in the Cabinet, not we. . . (Interruptions)

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: May I inform Shri Ramamurti that it is because of compulsion they joined?

Mr. Speaker: Unless a hon. Member yields, the others should not get up and speak. Now, the hon. Member should conclude.

Shri P. Ramamurti: Finally, I would like to point out that a particular incident has happened for which nobody could be held responsible as

yet, no party could be blamed. For instance, may I say that since some Congressmen have been indicated by the IG of Police in Madras for having set fire to certain houses can the entire Congress Party be blamed? I am not saying that. Can I hold the entire Congress Party responsible for it? I refuse to do it. We do not take mean political advantage. We are made of better stuff and we do not make such silly charges. . . (Interruptions)

श्री: कल्लि भूषण बाजपेयी (बाराणसी) :

यज्जल महोदय, डा० गान्धर्व हिन्दुस्तान में पैदा हो गये हैं। माननीय सदस्य गलत कह रहे हैं। मद्रास की उन घटनाओं से कांग्रेस का कोई नात्व नहीं है।

Shri P. Ramamurti: We know what happened just before the last elections when the Chief Minister and a Member of Parliament of Madras addressed a meeting near Udummalpet; we found how Congressmen prevented that meeting by hurling stones. But merely because of that we did not say that the entire Congress Party is responsible for it. Something might have happened. Therefore, if these things happen, it is for all of us to put our heads together and see such things do not recur. Instead of having that kind of attitude, to take mean political advantage of certain incident and indicting the whole party, I want to point out, that it has nothing to do with democracy, that it has nothing to do with fairness of public life, that it has nothing to do with norms of public life, that it has nothing to do with whatever has been taught to us by our leaders during our freedom struggle.

In the end I would like to point out just one thing. We have lived down many many slanders. The Communist movement not only in this country but in the whole world had lived down many many slanders and it has triumphed. We are absolutely certain that any kind of slander, either in this House or throughout the country,

is not going to shake the people's faith in it and day by day we will go stronger in the affections of the people not only in Bengal but throughout the country.

कीमती तारकेबारी सिद्धा . मे केकस के
पुन है, जो स्वैर मे ही बिगते है ।

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Mr Speaker, Sir, I heard this unique debate for the last two hours I must say that it is a revealing debate, because it disclosed many interesting political contradictions in our everyday life. But, before I go to the major points, I would like to say something about the facts. This matter is under investigation and the judicial verdict certainly will have to be accepted. So, it is not a question of blaming a man, a group or a party, because that is not the attitude that we are taking in this matter. I would like to assure the Communist Marxists that it is not something which is political in the partisan sense that we are mentioning about it.

Now, about this question they say that I deliberately said something which was not true. Sir, as you know, that day, I remember, it very vividly, I naturally had to base my statement on the facts that I received from the West Bengal Government. But, at the same time, it is very well known that I also gave my information. When I was asked a question by one of the members here who knew the facts, whether this is true, when I had that fact I had to confirm that I confirmed that. Why did it not appear in the press before, it was asked. Possibly that is a question that the hon. Member has to ask himself, whether the press is so demoralised that it cannot come out with facts . . . (interruptions). Please, just listen to the fact. After this notice was given and you have accepted this motion for consideration, I wanted to know more facts from the State Government of West Bengal and for the purpose of this debate I got certain information

I would only read the relevant portion of what the report says, because I do not want to give any opinion of mine. I do not want to give any comment of my own.

19 hrs.

Shri Banga: Let it be placed on the Table of the House.

Mr. Speaker: He is reading it.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Because certain allegation is made against me I must read certain parts.

Shri Banga (Srikakulam). Why not lay it on the Table of the House?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: If it is necessary under the Rules, I will have to do that.

Mr. Speaker: I do not know, I will have to see it.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Certainly, it is an information that I have received and it is between the Central Government and the State Government. I would like to read out that portion.

Shri Datatraya Kunte (Kolaba): On a point of order, Sir. If he is referring to a document, it will have to be placed on the Table of the House.

Mr. Speaker: Let us see. I do not want to give any ruling now.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Let it be placed on the Table of the House.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I would like to read out that portion.

"Being a fat man, Mr. Ghosh could not run away and was accosted by the culprits. He was mercilessly beaten by them and they also tore away all his clothings."

What exactly does it mean? That means he was stripped of all his clothings. (Interruption)

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: What about making him walk in that condition?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Coming back to the original motion that Mr. Dwivedy moved in this House, really speaking, this motion is motivated, as far as I have understood, not by any partisan consideration. It is not political motive as far as I understand. If it is motivated politically, it has a fundamental politics behind it, that is, the democratic politics. It is not a party politics that has motivated it. Therefore, if the hon. Members are sincere in their profession, as Mr. Ramamurti says that it is a distardly attack, they should have come out openly to condemn it without any reservation. If an attack is made on any non-Congressman, we certainly join in the condemnation of it. We will not take any other position.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: A young college boy was first beaten by Mr. Ghosh.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Why only a young boy? If anybody is beaten by anybody, we will certainly condemn it. It is not a question of that. Therefore, I wish they had come out openly to condemn it. It is not a question of merely the prestige of an individual. An hon. Member of this honourable House, an elected representative of more than a million people . . .

Shri Ranga: He represents the whole country.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: . . . and after he is elected, he becomes the representative of the whole country, was humiliated. The way he was humiliated, there should not be any reservation in condemning it. I wish the hon. Member had done it without any reservation. Why this reservation?

Shri P. Ramamurti: I have made an unqualified condemnation of what happened.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am glad you did it.

Shri P. Ramamurti: It is after that I pointed out the other facts.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am glad you did that. But, at the same time, you made the points that followed and you said, this is the type of democracy . . . (Interruption).

Shri P. Ramamurti: I cannot today cut out other facts.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: This discussion in the House was a unique discussion. When I say a unique discussion, it is because today I have seen the discussion cutting across party loyalties. I saw that the democratic conscience of this country was quite wide awake. Whatever the difficulties that might come, whatever the crisis this country may have to face today or in future, it is this conscience which is the greatest guarantee for the continuance of democracy. I entirely share the feelings of the hon. Members. There are no political motivations so far as we are concerned. He did not merely speak as a P.S.P. Member. I am not looking at somebody who is representing a part of that Government in West Bengal; this is not a matter of West Bengal Government. It is not a question of Indian Government, of 'A' Party or 'B' Party. It is the basic political values which are in danger which need to be defended at any cost. That is the major point. I, therefore, share entirely the feelings, the sentiments and the views expressed by my hon. friend Shri Surendranath Dwivedy while moving this motion in the House.

श्री मधु लिमये : डाक्यूमेंट सदन की मेज पर रखने के बारे में क्या हुआ ? 368 नियम साफ है ।

Mr. Speaker: I am coming to that. This is the rule, rule 368:

"Provided that this rule shall not apply to any documents which are stated by the Minister to be of such a nature that their pro-

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duction would be inconsistent with public interest.

Provided further that where a Minister gives in his own words a summary or gist of such despatch or State paper it shall not be necessary to lay the relevant papers on the Table "

Shri Dattatraya Kunte: He has not said that.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am saying that

Mr. Speaker: The House stands.

Shri Ranga: I wanted to put a question

Mr. Speaker: That has not been the practice Then there will be so

many others who would like to ask questions.

19.06½ hrs

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE **Fifth Report**

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr Ram Subhag Singh): I beg to present the Fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee

Mr. Speaker: The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M tomorrow

19.07 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, July 19, 1967/Asadha 23, 1969 (Saka)